

FBIS

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HUNGARIAN VIEWS ON CEMA SUMMIT PRESENTED

AU041331 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] Budapest, 27 Oct (TANJUG) -- Hungarian politicians and economists are of the opinion that the forthcoming CEMA summit should "thoroughly examine the situation" and open "clearer horizons" both in mutual cooperation and in relation to the world economy. At the same time they believe that there are many problems that make it impossible to hold the meeting this year. As it has been unofficially learned, the CEMA summit, for which serious preparations are in progress, could hardly be convoked before the end of the first quarter of next year, precisely because some essential problems should be thoroughly discussed, which requires more time than was believed at the beginning of this year. According to opinions here, the complexity of the problems is multifaceted and is primarily manifested in the following: first, the CEMA countries must finally make a radical turn in technical development, a move some economists here call a "renaissance"; and, second, they must build the entire cooperation on a more flexible foundation so that every country's motivation to give its maximum contribution to those efforts can find its full expression.

The modernization of technical development and "renaissance" open up a number of additional questions -- from adopting a different approach to exploiting and using energy sources to introducing and applying more widely microcircuit and robot work operations. It seems that the energy shortage, which is evident in the CEMA countries primarily because of constant reductions in Soviet oil shipments, will require a new orientation toward greater Siberian undertaking in exploiting new deposits. That will itself increase the costs that, as far as oil is concerned, have increased tenfold in the last 10 years.

The lag in labor productivity in the CEMA countries in relation to the developed Western economy requires extraordinary efforts by every individual country and all of them together and, therefore, as it is perceived here, the fields of engagement should be more clearly divided in order to achieve a more effective integration through more efficient specialization. According to Hungarian interpretations, the CEMA mechanism requires greater ability to adapt and the current difficulties mostly manifest themselves in the fact that the mechanisms of managing and directing the economy are at different levels of development in the different countries. The conviction is prevalent among some Hungarian economists that cooperation within CEMA will be incomplete until all the countries carry out a reform in the direction of their economies, which would reduce state interference and open wider possibilities for the enterprises to take independent action.

POLISH DELEGATE BERATES WEST AT MBFR SESSION

AU031355 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Oct 82 p 9

[PAP dispatch: "Vienna Negotiations -- the West Frustrates Equitable Accord"]

[Text] PAP, Vienna -- The 319th plenary session of the delegations of the 19 states participating for the past 9 years in the negotiations on mutual reductions in armed forces and armaments in Central Europe took place in Vienna on Thursday, 28 October.

Speaking at the session, Ambassador Stanislaw Przygodzki, head of the Polish delegation, noted that the expectations that the international community had formed when the talks opened on 30 October 1973 have not been fulfilled.

He said that the position of the delegations of the NATO states, which from the very beginning sought to obtain one-sided military advantages, was responsible for the lack of progress in the talks. He then criticized the Western draft accord of 8 July of this year, stating that it did not meet the basic requirements in the sphere of the equality of obligations because -- judging by subsequent statements made by the official representatives of the NATO countries -- such an accord would require the East to reduce as many as 170,000 soldiers more than the West. Nor does this draft accord provide for the maximum ceiling for the numerical strength of the air forces, for the obligation to give notice of national reductions, the size of reductions in armaments, the mechanism by which the equal maximum ceilings of troops are to be maintained and "frozen" and for the necessary links between the stages of reductions.

S. Przygodzki stressed the importance of the draft accord on the first stage of reductions in troops and armaments submitted by the socialist countries on 18 February of this year and noted that, despite the complicated situation in which the Vienna negotiations have found themselves, there are good grounds for reaching a final accord.

Ambassador Walter Boss, head of the FRG delegation, and Ambassador V. Mikhailov, head of the USSR delegation, also took the floor. The next plenary session will be held on 4 November.

POLISH OFFICIAL VIEWS SOCIALISTS' CSCE PROPOSALS

LD042102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Prior to the sixth round of the meeting of representatives of states-signatories of the CSCE Final Act that begins on 9 November in Madrid, a press conference was organized today at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with Deputy Minister Jozef Wiejacz. He recalled the proposals of the socialist countries designed to establish detente and cooperation between East and West. Jozef Wiejacz stated that the Madrid meeting is taking place in a difficult international situation that has deteriorated mainly due to the present U.S. administration, which is striving to change the existing balance of forces. The deputy minister said that the present difficult political situation does not, however, thwart the opportunities of the meeting, since the majority of European countries increasingly understand that the supreme objective of their policies should be the maintenance of peace on our continent.

Jozef Wiejacz stressed that the Polish delegation is in favor of a positive conclusion of the meeting in Madrid, but it will oppose a discussion on so-called Polish topics. Our country has the unalienable right to decide freely its domestic affairs, and will resolve them in accordance with the vital interests of the nation and the state.

Many journalists' questions concerned Polish-American relations. The deputy minister stated that Poland is not the initiator of the deterioration, and that the future of these relations depends not only on our country. We do not wish to isolate ourselves on the international area Jozef Wiejacz stated. We seek partner-like cooperation that considers the interests of both sides.

ZERI I POPULLIT MARKS TURKEY'S NATIONAL DAY

AU291440 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 29 Oct 82

["The Albanian Press Greet the Turkish People on the Occasion of the Day of the Proclamation of the Republic" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 29 (ATA) -- On the occasion of October 29, the day of the proclamation of the Republic of Turkey, the newspapers ZERI I POPULLIT and BASHKIMI carry today articles which greet the Turkish people.

The article of the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT entitled "Important Event for the Turkish People" reads among others:

This is a great victory for the Turkish people, which was achieved by traversing through a difficult road. It was the result of the protracted anti-imperialist and anti-feudal struggles waged by the Turkish people for freedom and national independence, for territorial integrity of their homeland, which was facing great dangers. Drawing advantages from the difficult position of Turkey, the imperialist powers of entente undertook an open intervention against it during the First World War. But the Turkish people, led by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, entirely rose on foot, fought with determination and foiled the plans of imperialist forces.

The proclamation of the Turkish Republic ensured not only the independence of the country, but also opened the road to its development and progress. In this glorious period of their history, there was distinguished in particular the figure of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk. He is one of the greatest and respected sons of the Turkish people. This, is not only that he showed himself during the intervention till its complete smashing as a courageous, capable and determined leader, but later on, with the reforms he made in different fields, he laid the foundation of the modern, Turkish state. Comrade Enver Hoxha has highly evaluated the figure of this outstanding son of the Turkish people. He has said; "The Albanian people have special admiration and respect for Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, that outstanding personality and statesman, who, with great courage and inspired by democratic progressive ideas, liberated Turkey and its valiant people from the complex of enslaving other peoples, which characterized the sultans' empire, consolidated the unity and genuine independence of the Turkish nation and set Turkey on the course of democracy and progress."

The Albanian people, the newspaper stresses, have always nurtured feelings of friendship for the Turkish people they have stood and stand for the strengthening of relations between the P.S.R. of Albania and the Republic of Turkey on the basis of the principles which govern the relations between two sovereign countries, to the reciprocal advantage of the Albanian people and the Turkish one. The relations between our two countries have assumed a good development. The trade exchanges have increased from year to year and the different cultural, scientific and sports activities, which contribute to the development of relations and reciprocal acquaintance of the two peoples, have been extended. The benevolent stand of the Turkish public opinion and official circles towards our country, in particular the warm receptions extended to our artistic groups in Turkey and, the Turkish groups from our public opinion, is another indicator which expresses the will and predisposition of our two peoples and countries for the further development and strengthening of their relations.

It is to the common good that these friendly relations, which the Albanian people and the Turkish one have established between them, develop still more. The imperialist powers have not renounced their aims to turn the Balkans into a power keg, something which serves in the best way to their aggressive and expansionist policy in the region. Under these conditions, it is to the interest of the peoples of the Balkans and a decisive factor to the security of genuine peace in the region that its states must not implicate themselves in the dangerous intrigues of the imperialist superpowers and fight against them.

Proceeding from the principled and consistent policy for the preservation and strengthening of national independence, the Albanian people and Government have pursued a policy of good neighbourliness in their relations with all the states and peoples of the Balkans. In the future too, they will never spare their efforts to make as useful as possible the friendly relations which exist between the Albanian people and the Turkish people.

In conclusion ZERI I POPULLIT writes: In this remarkable day, the 59th anniversary of the proclamation of the Turkish Republic, the Albanian people extend cordial greetings to the Turkish people and the best wishes for their happiness and prosperity. At the same time, they wish that the relations of friendship between our two peoples and countries develop still more to their common good.

ALIA VISITS COOPERATIVE, CALLS FOR VIGILANCE

AU050845 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 4 Nov 2

[Summary] A meeting was held on 3 November at the center of the Dajc cooperative in Shkoder District to approve the text of a letter to be sent to Comrade Enver Hoxha, informing him of the fulfillment of their pledge of 1 year ago to increase agricultural production and particularly the production of corn.

"This joyful event for the cooperativists was also shared by Ramiz-Alia, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Besnik Bektashi, AWP Central Committee Politburo member; Sulejman Bushati, first secretary of the Shkoder District AWP Committee; Nesip Ibrahim, chairman of the Shkoder District **People's Council** Executive Committee; and others.

The chairman of the Dajc cooperative, Salih Hyseni, spoke about the cooperative's achievements and considerable increases in agricultural yields, and then read out the text of the letter addressed to Enver Hoxha, the beloved leader of the people and party, that had been previously approved at meetings at the brigade and sector level. The meeting also approved the text of the letter amidst ovations for the party.

Receiving the letter, Comrade Ramiz Alia greeted the cooperativists in the name of the AWP Central Committee and Comrade Enver Hoxha and congratulated them on the great successes attained in fulfilling their plans and pledges, making it one of the most distinguished cooperatives in the country.

"Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke about the great role of introducing science into agricultural production, the elevation of the educational, vocational and cultural standards of the working people and the contribution of the institute for corn and rice in Shkoder to increasing yields. He also spoke to the meeting about the great progress with which the people are going to the 14 November elections, always implementing the party's correct line and the great principle of self-reliance, as well as about some problems pertaining to the international situation. The situation, he stressed, requires tireless work in further promoting our achievements and high revolutionary vigilance to defend the victories of socialism."

BRIEFS

MILITARY JOURNAL ANNIVERSARY -- On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the first publication of the '10 KORRIK' journal, political-military organ of the Ministry of People's Defense, a jubilee meeting was organized in the central house of the People's Army yesterday afternoon. Taking part were coworkers and voluntary correspondents of the journal and military press, representatives of the central organs of the press, ATA, radio-television, soldiers and others. Also taking part were Ali Vukatana, AWP Central Committee member; Dhimiter Tona, chief of the press section of the AWP Central Committee; Arshin Xhezo, ZERI I POPULLIT chief editor; and other comrades. Selami Vehbiu, the journal's chief editor, spoke about the 35-year existence of this journal. Simon Ballabani, deputy minister of people's defense, greeted those present on behalf of the Ministry of People's Defense, while Marash Hajati, president of the Albanian Journalists Union, greeted those present on behalf of the union. [Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 26 Oct 82 AU]

STOYANOV COMMENTS ON U.S. ELECTION RESULTS

AU040923 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 3 Nov 82

["Away From the Conservatives" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Nov 3 (BTA observer T. Stoyanov) -- The data of the by-elections in the United States for the chamber of representatives, for one-third of the senators and for 38 governors show a trend away from the conservatives of Reagan.

Viewed through this prism the by-elections outline the framework of the national stand not only on the question of the composition of the chamber of representatives, the Senate and the body of governors, but also point to the possible preferences of the voters in the presidential elections in 1984.

The increased Democrats' presence in the chamber of the representatives shows that the citizen of the United States, disappointment of the policy conducted by President Reagan is getting further and further away from the ruling party.

No matter how eagerly the crew of President Reagan is accentuating on the fact that it is only in the middle of the term, and that it has two solid years ahead to work on the thorny problems of the internal life, of which unemployment comes first, the ballot boxes have registered a tangible dissatisfaction with their policy and a pronounced lack of faith in its future success. The voter faced quite deservedly also the attempts of President Reagan to put the whole blame on the previous administration.

The Democrats' win of 28 of all the 36 governors' seats is a fact which should by no means be underestimated. This shows that the country has already felt the onerous burden of the whole series of problems of internal character and sees in the [word indistinct] programme hope for a change in the whole picture. Apparently the average American feels himself victimized in the name of the bigger interests of business, which is under the special protection of the conservatives.

The voting in eight American states and Washington D.C., showed the desire of all the voters in all states, with the sole exception of Arizona, for a freezing of the nuclear arsenals. This is an act of major significance which resembles a national referendum.

For the hawks, the position of the voters is tantamount to a blow. Unquestionably the sentiments which revealed the disagreement with the adventurist militant policy of the current government, will continue to grow thus gradually becoming a major factor in the outcome of the ballot-box bout in 1984.

The prediction of former Secretary of Defence Mr Schlesinger that in 1984 Mr Reagan will be swept away because of his "ideological intolerance" has become a subject of wide speculation. It stands an indirect proof of the thesis that even in the United States detente cannot be murdered in spite of so many and so ferocious efforts.

DAILY TAKES ISSUE WITH SFRY JOURNALIST'S CLAIMS

AU040857 Sofia OTECHSTVEN FRONT In Bulgarian 1 Nov 82 p 7

[Georgi Stoyanov article: "Once Again About Truth and Untruth"]

[Text] Envy and malice are bad counselors, especially if you want people to trust and believe your words. Whether Bosko Nacevski, the NOVA MAKEDONIJA correspondent in Sofia, will agree with this or not is his own business. However, the Bulgarian topics he writes about, expecting his readers in Yugoslavia to believe him, are not entirely his own business.

Recently the Yugoslav state organs adopted a number of measures to meet the oil crisis and other fuel shortages. Strict restrictions were introduced in this respect. An order has been established in which the owner of private automobiles can obtain only 40 liters of gasoline a month.

The Bulgarian mass media reported these measures, basing themselves on the Yugoslav news agency. It is the right of each country to solve its own problems as it considers it correct to do so and it is normal behavior not to accompany such news with unfriendly commentaries. This is what the Bulgarian press actually did.

Unfortunately, Bosko Nacevski is guided by other requirements and criteria in his reports. If we review his reports from Bulgaria we can only be amazed at such distorted views. Most recently he was in a hurry to "reassure" his readers that there is a gasoline crisis in Bulgaria as well, and that it is no less acute than the one in Yugoslavia. Extremely long lines of people are supposedly standing in front of gasoline stations and gasoline is allegedly being distributed only in exchange for official permits....

Undoubtedly Nacevski or his editorial board are unwilling to report anything favorable about Bulgaria, about the Bulgarian people's industrious efforts, about their difficulties, as well as their joys and achievements. His main task -- and this emerges from nearly all his correspondent's reports -- is to look for "dark spots" or "dark sides," as he says. His task is to suggest that Bulgaria is likely to collapse, today or tomorrow, under the burden of its own problems.

Nacevski frequently cites Bulgarian dailies, not for the sake of reporting true and real facts, but just to give his reports greater credibility. Here is an example: Fruit, vegetables, and grain products are being stolen. The daily ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME reports that 81 percent of the people are embezzling public property, forging documents and abusing their official functions. (NOVA MAKEDONIJA on 6 June 1982). (Footnote: The daily ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME on 27 May 1982 says: "The embezzlers of public property, document forgers, abusers of official functions and document forgers are mostly officials (81 percent) working in the branch enterprises of the agroindustrial complexes...."). In other words, only 19 percent of the citizens of Bulgaria can be honest (including children and newborn babies).

The technology of falsifications is very simple. One inaccuracy (in translation), one wrong figure occurred appearing in comparisons, one isolated case promoted to the rank of generalization or general rule -- this is how Bosko Nacevski, proves that not he, but the Bulgarian journalists themselves, are the ones who see only the negative aspects of life in our country.

The approach of the Skopje journalist and some of his colleagues who are reporting on the situation in other countries in the same manner was recently ridiculed by Dusko Radovic, the incomparably brilliant Yugoslav poet. In his daily comments in the radio program "Good Morning, Belgrade," he stated as follows:

"From all countries we are receiving encouraging news. Not only are we as we are -- all the others are like us, or even worse. Things are the way they are not only in our country but are the same everywhere or even worse."

If Bosko Nacevski thinks that in proceeding to inform his readers in the manner ridiculed by Dusko Radovic he will be able to distract their attention from their own problems, let him write whatever he likes. A very well-known saying goes that you can deceive somebody, once, you can deceive many people several times, but you cannot deceive everybody all of the time. Thank God, Yugoslav citizens do not have to rely only on Nacevski's reports about Bulgaria. Many of them are coming to Bulgaria (last year 725,576 people came) and they can see with their own eyes what they actually see and what Nacevski himself does not wish to see.

LEADERS LAY WREATHS AT LENIN MONUMENT IN SOFIA

AU051144 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Today wreaths were laid at the Lenin monument in Sofia. The ceremony was attended by comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Chudomir Aleksandrov, deputy chairmen of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, chiefs of departments at the BCP Central Committee and other officials. Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, and chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria were also present. A representative detachment of the Bulgarian People's Army paid military honors. An orchestra played [name indistinct] and the internationale. Wreaths were presented on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the National Assembly, the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union permanent board, the Soviet Embassy, the Sofia city party committee, public, political and mass organizations and by the ministries.

SHIPBUILDING LOANS WITH USSR OUTLINED

AU031337 Sofia BTA in English 0827 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Sofia, Nov 3 (BTA) -- It is provided under the long-term specialization and joint production agreement between Bulgaria and the USSR in ship-building for the 1981-1985 period to step up the production of sailing vessels of various tonnage and kinds, ship boilers, deck mechanisms and armature.

The Soviet Union will continue to be the main buyer of the Bulgarian ships. 25,000-ton ships for bulk cargo are being built for the Soviet Union now at the Georgi Dimitrov shipyard in Varna. The 38,000-ton ships are being built in the works now after a Soviet design. Recently the building has begun of container-carriers for the USSR, which can carry up to 400 containers on board.

Almost the whole output of the Ivan Dimitrov shipyard in Ruse is earmarked for the Soviet sea transport. Soviet designs are used to build 3000-ton dry-cargo river vessels and 7500-ton tankers. The production of floating ferro-concrete workshops for the USSR will be stepped up at the Ivan Dimitrov shipyard in Burgas.

The radio-navigation instrument plant in Varna will fulfill orders for ship radio-stations for the needs of the Soviet shipbuilding. The manufacture of various ship electric equipment is also planned.

A Soviet system of planning and reporting of production is applied in the Bulgarian ship-building industry. Under this system of intra-factory and operational and future planning 25,000- and 38,000-ton freighters are being built.

GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION CELEBRATED

State Leaders Attend Memorial

LD041404 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] A solemn act took place at Prague's Olsany cemetery today on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

To the accompaniment of the "March of Revolutionaries" and military salutes wreaths were laid at the memorial to Soviet soldiers who gave their lives during the liberation of Czechoslovakia by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; and other members of the party's Central Committee Presidium; Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; secretaries of the Central Committee; Jan Fojtik, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat; Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, and other dignitaries.

Homage to those who heroically gave their lives was paid also by representatives of the Czech Government, Czech National Council and the Czech National Front Central Committee, the command of the Czechoslovak People's Army, troops of the Interior Ministry and the People's Militia, and representatives of party and state organs and social organizations of Prague and the Central Bohemian Region.

The memory of the members of the glorious Soviet Army was commemorated by wreath-laying also by employees of the Soviet Embassy in Czechoslovakia, headed by Ambassador Aleksandr Botvin, by representatives of the chief command of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states at the National Defense Ministry and the Command of the Central Group of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia, and the delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, headed by Nikolay Sychev, deputy chairman of the its all-union leadership.

Following the Soviet and Czechoslovak national anthems the highest Czechoslovak party and state representatives and representatives of the individual delegations laid a wreath on the tomb of Czech and Slovak Red Army soldiers. The solemn act was concluded with the "Internationale."

Kapek Opens Anniversary Rally

LD041852 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Speech by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the CPCZ Prague City Committee, at Prague Rally on 4 November to celebrate the Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and friends: I am greatly honored to be able to welcome you to our traditional meeting of the working people of Prague and the Central Bohemian Region on the occasion of Great October. Today, together with the Soviet people and the entire progressive world, we recall the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the heritage of this historical event. We have gathered to demonstrate to the whole world our loyalty to proletarian internationalism and to the alliance of our nations with the nations of the Soviet Union. I am very glad to welcome in our midst a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of our party, president of the CSSR and chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front. [applause]

I also cordially welcome other leading officials of our party, government and the bodies and organizations of the National Front. I welcome in our midst the ambassadors of all socialist countries who, with us, will recall this historic event.

We are particularly pleased that in our midst there is also the ambassador of the USSR -- do welcome Comrade Aleksandr Platonovich Botvin. [applause] Present at our meeting is also a delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society headed by the deputy chairman of its central leadership Comrade Nikolay Yakovlevich Sychev. [applause]

In the delegation are members of the society's leadership -- Hero of Socialist Labor Comrade Mikhail Ivanovich Testanov and Olga Nikolayevna Matechko. [applause] Dear Soviet guests, I welcome you most cordially in our midst.

The address at this rally will be delivered by Comrade Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of our CPCZ: Please take the platform.

Bilak Delivers Keynote Address

LD042318 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Speech by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at 4 November Great October rally in Prague -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the history of the world is marked by events which either accelerate or slow down the development of human civilization and the entire social progress. Today we are commemorating an event which directed mankind onto an entirely new path. The victory of the proletariat of Russia 65 years ago, achieved under the leadership of the party created and prepared for the revolution by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, severed the chains of capitalism which had encircled the whole world and spelled the beginning of a new epoch for mankind.

The Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR] differs in principle from all preceding revolutions. Its mission was not to replace one form of exploitation by another, but to create a social order which would do away with any exploitation in any form. In its essence the GOSR became not only the beginning, but also an indispensable base for the development of world revolution, for the elimination of social and national oppression, for the reign of true freedom and democracy. That is why the ideas of the GOSR are alive, that is why the significance of the GOSR is not being lost but grows as the years progress.

On this memorable day, when all progressive people on our planet commemorate with respect the world-wide significance of the GOSR, we Czechoslovak citizens also send sincere fraternal greetings to the inheritors and followers of this immortal work, to the people of the land of the Soviets. [applause]

For us this glorious day represents an opportunity to commemorate the fact that the GOSR is an inherent link with the very birth of the Czechoslovak Republic and the establishment of the revolutionary vanguard -- the CPCZ. The revolutionary struggle of our people against capitalism and fascism is closely connected with the land of the Soviets, so is our struggle for national liberation, as well as the construction of socialism. The ideas of the GOSR showed us how to achieve social and national justice, how to secure allround development and safety for our homeland. There were not many people in the world 65 years ago who understood that this revolution represented a fundamental breakthrough in the history of the world, that it spelled the beginning of a general crisis of capitalism and the disintegration of the colonial system, the birth of new revolutionary trends and new forms of struggle, the formation of new state and social organs, the establishment of a new way of life and traditions, the unforeseen development of culture and education of the people, the victory of the scientific world outlook. The exploited masses instinctively felt that the path of the GOSR leads from darkness toward a bright future. That is why they lent it the all-round support and help without which the victory would have been even more difficult and, perhaps, impossible.

The international bourgeoisie very soon grasped the significance of the GOSR and its influence on the world development. [Passage indistinct] The course covered by the USSR in 65 years has been incredibly tough; it was full of struggle, work and sacrifices. Soviet man was able to grow stronger in this difficult struggle; he was able to bear it and he won. The CPSU and the Soviet people fully deserve respect, admiration and recognition of all progressive people of the world. [applause]

Not only has what the Soviet people have created under the CPSU's leadership benefited the Soviet Union but it has also served and serves the interest of the communist revolutionary and national liberation movement in its struggle for social and national liberation. The mere fact of the USSR's existence made the bourgeoisie retreat and helped workers in the capitalist states to win greater rights and liberties. It is an element of good fortune for the world, human progress and further advancement of the revolutionary process that the flag of the Great October Socialist Revolution was and is borne by Lenin's party, by the party which never deviated from the revolutionary path and which guarantees that it will lead the struggle for the welfare of the worker to the victorious end. [applause]

Lenin's prophecy to the effect that the USSR, whose 60th anniversary we will soon be celebrating, will become a shining light for international socialism and that it will become an example for the workers of the whole world, has been fulfilled. Anyone who has even the slightest knowledge of this century's history has to see that all significant changes have been connected with the change which began with the October Revolution in Russia. We cannot seek the truth and historic lessons and try to decide what is moribund and what has vitality on the basis of temporary and superficial phenomena. The movement of history does not depend on the person leading this or that imperialist state, or on his political and moral attributes, or on the nature of his doctrines. All this is also of importance, it influences the given period but it cannot be of lasting validity.

It will suffice to compare the four decisive aspects: the geographic, economic, ideopolitical and military, and every realistically minded person can see in which direction the world has been developing since October.

Despite strenuous opposition put up by imperialism the map of the world has altered beyond recognition since 1917. The world socialist system has come into existence and has become an important factor of world development. The entire colonial system has collapsed and more than 100 new independent states have come into existence from its ruins. Many nations threatened with extinction have revived and begun a new era. True, not all nations have set out directly along the path of progress but their extraction from the yoke of colonialism has objectively weakened imperialism.

Lenin pointed out that Soviet Russia was, economically, at least 100 years behind the United States. Today, the Soviet Union occupies first place in the world in many branches. This is a fact which, although concealed by bourgeois propaganda, cannot be denied. Capitalism is in the grip of general crisis while the economic power of socialist countries is increasing year by year. States of the socialist community associated in CEMA have less than 10 percent of the world's population but are producing already more than one-third of the world's industrial output. At the same time we must not forget the damage caused by fascist hordes in World War II to the Soviet Union and to the other countries which embarked on the socialist path.

Many believed and calculated that the Soviet Union had been so weakened by war that it would only be a matter of time before its political system changed. In contrast to this, the United States of America was enriched by the war, occupied strategic positions vacated by its allies and as the sole possessor of the atomic bomb they were resolved to dictate their will both to Europe and the world at large.

Even this, however, could not make the Soviet Union retreat from the path of the GOSR. It continued the job already begun -- building socialism and communism. Every nonpartisan economist or sober-thinking man must recognize that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have achieved in the economic sphere a substantially faster growth than the capitalist world.

Socialism does not know unemployment, poverty and hunger or illiteracy among the population. For these maladies, which affect hundreds of millions of people in the capitalist and developing world, it is imperialism which bears the responsibility. Only socialism can eliminate them.

Certain problems which manifest themselves in the socialist countries do not stem from the social system. The socialist system is relatively young and we are still far from capable of making use of its advantages -- and let us not forget that imperialism, which does its best to hamper the road to socialism, deliberately fouls the gears of international economic cooperation and international relations in general. The socialist countries do not shut themselves off, they do not boycott other states and do not discriminate. They have always been and are in favor of economic cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual advantages.

The ideological and political factor is no less convincing. Socialist ideas, the scientific world outlook have become an enormous material force in the present world. The world socialist community has definitely taken historic initiative from imperialism into its own hands. It has put forward to mankind a positive program for the resolution of urgent world problems while imperialism is incapable of putting forward anything but a program for endangering values created by entire generations over the centuries.

Karl Marx already came to the correct conclusion that the bourgeoisie does not represent the initiator of the new social epoch but merely the treachery of the old epoch, that it has not an epoch-making role to play, that it behaves like an old man condemned to douse the first youthful enthusiasm of people who are full of life and to misuse it for his own old man's interests. The only thing that has perhaps changed since then in these characteristics is that the present-day imperialist bourgeoisie is even more treacherous, cynical and ruthless. In contrast to this the truthfulness of Marxism-Leninism, the vitality of socialism and its creative force have been continually confirmed. This cannot be altered even by modern crusades who are trying to cast Marxism-Leninism on the dust-heap of history. Imperialism's opposition to the socialist countries which are loyal to the legacy of the GOSR only makes us stand even firmer in our belief that our path is the correct one: It is the path of the worker's freedom and happiness. We are resolved to tread along this path only and to make the most dignified contribution to the common endeavor of the world socialist revolution.

In the period when the capitalist world still exists, the military factor is fulfilling an important role in the defense of socialism. Graphically speaking, from the man with a rifle in his hand in 1917 there has grown a force against which all attempts to destroy the Soviet Union have crashed. The Soviet soldier, the Soviet Army not only successfully defended the gains of the GOSR but also saved civilization from the fascist plague. Today even the greatest enemies of the Soviet Union do not dare to claim that it is a giant standing on clay feet. They have changed their tactics and in order to justify their mad arms buildup, by which they want to alter the balance of forces in the world in their favor and to misuse it against all forces of progress and peace, they are instilling fears among nations by evoking the so-called Soviet military threat. Fortunately increasingly more people in the world understand that the Soviet Union's military might has not come into existence and is not being maintained in order to conquer the world but as an indispensable means to protect peace, man and his work.

The Soviet Union and the states of the Warsaw Treaty organization do not strive to achieve military superiority but they nonetheless must have at their disposal such means and forces that imperialism is not be able to dictate to them or impose on them its notions concerning the world system. It is for this very reason that they cannot permit and shall never allow imperialism to gain strategic military superiority over socialism. They are striving to ensure that a rough balance is maintained between both political and military groupings.

Imperialism, however, does not want to reconcile itself with this situation. It believes that by escalating the arms buildup and by provoking military conflicts it is possible to turn the wheel of history back. Its representatives are incapable of understanding that they will not be able to force the socialist countries and the Soviet Union in particular to retreat from the revolutionary gains. They are merely guided by their hatred of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This hatred and nervousness arising from the growing influence and attractiveness of socialism in the world literally blinds certain bourgeois statesmen from seeing reason. From history we know, however, that people possessed by blind hatred has lost their sense of reality, that they underestimate their adversary and overestimate their own strength. In the past this attitude was typical of the grand bourgeoisie of prewar Germany.

At the moment this behavior is characteristic of the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism. The countries of the socialist community are consistent supporters of the policy of peaceful coexistence and competition of both social systems. We all live on this planet, and we must jointly, one next to another, get on with each other in peace so that we do not endanger the very existence of life in the world. We must support a policy which believes that no social system, no idea can prove its superiority through the use of war; only the people have the right to choose a particular social system and way of life.

The logical development of the world toward peace and socialism is being obscured by bourgeois statesmen who use false and unsupportable statements about the export of revolution. Particularly skilled in this are the highest representatives of the United States. However, the history of all real revolutions bears out that they stem solely from internal conditions. And they can be neither exported nor enforced. There is, however, something else that imperialism strives to pursue and has already succeeded in a number of cases; the export of counterrevolution. Vladimir Ilich Lenin said as many as 65 years ago that only old, stupid and vulgar ideas which twist Marxism can talk about the possibility of exporting the enforcing revolution and the introduction of socialism. Socialism cannot be introduced, Lenin emphasized. It grows from a tough class struggle which has been escalated to the extreme through hopelessness. The history of the origins of all socialist countries whether in Europe, Asia or Latin America bears out the correctness of Lenin's words. At the moment we find a graphic example of a revolutionary situation coming into being in Central and Latin America, in Asia or Africa, where the fight for bare existence turns into a fight against imperialism and for liberation from any of oppression.

The awareness of the heritage of Great October amounts to leading a tireless fight for the preservation of the world peace. The struggle to avert world war has become an inseparable part and decisive form of support of the peace-loving forces throughout the world. It is fortunate for mankind that the main force and support of the peace-loving forces is in the USSR and other countries of the socialist community.

Thanks to the policy of the socialist countries and their close cooperation with the nonaligned countries, the national liberation movement and all revolutionary and peace forces, it has been possible so far to avert the threatening fires of war.

Throughout the entire postwar period the Soviet Union has endeavored to nip in the bud all attempts to unleash a new war. However, every peace movement by the Soviet Union has met with new provocations of imperialism. It was necessary to rebuff the A-bomb blackmail, to prevent the cold war turning into a hot one, to extinguish the fire on the Korean Peninsula, to defeat counterrevolution in the GDR, Hungary and Czechoslovakia -- and now in Poland. It was necessary to put an end to the imperialist aggression in Vietnam and the genocide of the Kampuchean people and to preserve the revolutionary achievements of the Republic of Cuba. Much effort had to be made in order to extinguish so-called local wars unleashed by imperialism in the Near East and other parts of the world, and to prevent them from turning into a world war.

Not only the present U.S. Administration but previous administrations also have pursued a policy verging on war. More than 10 million people have died since World War II in so-called minor wars which they frequently brought about, and whose justification they cynically defend.

It was only thanks to the great effort of the socialist countries and the national liberation and peace-loving forces that detente came into being despite the will of the aggressive forces of imperialism. Imperialism, and U.S. imperialism in particular, does not benefit from peaceful coexistence. The strategists of the Pentagon and the anticommunist centers are preparing various scenarios for the destruction of socialism. They start a new round of arms buildup and badly harm both their own and the world economy. They constantly violate the accepted norms of interstate relations. They turn the battle of ideas into psychological warfare and ideological and political subversion. In order to embellish their intentions -- at least a little -- they falsely say that peaceful coexistence only benefits the socialist countries. Inevitably they thus admit that peace and not war is an ingredient of socialism.

At the same time all sensible people must admit that detente, which was so successfully implemented in the seventies, has benefited all nations of the world without exception. The fact that arms buildup does not alleviate but deepens crisis, insecurity, unemployment and poverty is borne out by the almost 30 million unemployed in the capitalist countries. The current policy of the aggressive circles of the United States takes its strength from the virtually pathological hate of socialism and progress. It is an aggregate of the political, economic, ideological and military pressure and blackmail.

U.S. representatives do not even hide the fact that their strategy of the struggle against socialism includes organizing sabotage, subversion and counterrevolution in East Europe, and economic and technological war against the Soviet Union. They make no secret of the fact that the existing balance of the military-strategic forces is unacceptable to them.

However, nuclear war is acceptable to them. According to the perverted ideas of the Pentagon, it would bring about the destruction of the Soviet Union, and then imperialism -- as emphasized by its own strategists -- would have an opportunity to finally deal with socialism on a global scale and to organize the world according to American ideas. The authors of similar doctrines are not at all bothered by the fact that hundreds of millions of people would perish in the nuclear holocaust and that the existence of entire nations would be at risk.

According to the ideas of the American generals, a nuclear attack, in order to be successful, would have to be carried out from bases located in West Europe. Therefore the United States is using every means of pressure on West European governments to use their territories for the deployment of new types of medium-range nuclear missiles. These missiles would be able in a few minutes to hit the vital centers of the socialist countries.

They are not interested in a sensible agreement. The United States is putting forward such demands that the Soviet Union, unwilling to be at the mercy of imperialist arrogance, is unable to accept them. Then the United States has an excuse to say that the agreement on missiles has collapsed and therefore it must deploy them in West Europe. It is virtually unimaginable to think that some West European politicians cover up something that has been already discovered by the broad masses, and by the peace movement in West European countries in particular, that is that to allow the deployment of new U.S. missiles on their territories amounts to suicide.

In a nuclear holocaust, frontiers, nationalities, religion and ideology no longer exist; there is only death and destruction. The entire world, and Europe in particular, find themselves on the crossroads of history. There is no more important question than the preservation of peace and averting a world nuclear holocaust.

Two kinds of policies have clearly crystallized: a policy of life and peace which is represented by socialism, and a policy of war and death championed by imperialism. We do not want to impose socialism on anybody, neither do we want to demonstrate by war which social system is more just. Let history be the judge of this. We want and must, however, struggle to win peace and to create guarantees of security for all nations.

As on many occasions in the past, this time, also, it is the Soviet Union which has put forward to the world a program for peace, a program for averting nuclear catastrophe. The proposals put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, in Baku are imbued with profound concern to save civilization, to secure a happy life for all people on our planet. At the recent speech at the conference of commanders of the Soviet Armed Forces Comrade Brezhnev reaffirmed that the Soviet Union will not be diverted from the line of strengthening international security, that it will step up its effort and maintain its initiative in international development.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic sincerely supports the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and will for its part do everything possible, in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states as well as alone, with all peace-loving and progressive forces, to enable these proposals to be asserted in life.

The world situation is extraordinarily strained, causing justified concern. To underestimate this danger would be an unforgivable mistake, because a few irresponsible and crazed people are enough to provoke a catastrophe. In the current international situation it is not possible to be inactive. If catastrophe is to be averted this cannot be merely a matter for statesmen and diplomats alone. It is essential to mobilize millions of people, who will be conscious of the danger of a holocaust and who will erect a giant barrier in its path. We are aware that a part of our endeavor to avert a nuclear war must be the maintenance of maximal vigilance and the incessant consolidation of our country's defense with the Warsaw Treaty framework. We can hardly blame certain representatives of the imperialist states for not knowing what socialism means to mankind.

It is, however, hard to understand that they try to suppress and even forbid the growing movement against nuclear war. The very thought of a variant of a nuclear war is a serious crime. In the United States various studies and prognoses are being published describing life after nuclear war. The warning of scientists to the effect that the living would envy the dead is ignored. In order to divert attention from the dangers and horrors which they prepare, the period following nuclear catastrophe is described as liberation from the current crisis. A certain adviser to the U.S. President says that in the event of an outbreak of war approximately 150 million Americans would be placed in organized motorcades and transported to so-called emergency areas where, apart from arms and alcohol, they would have everything. Following the victorious war, in which only 50 million U.S. inhabitants would die, Americans would live as if they were in paradise.

Can normal people understand such cynicism? The champions of such inhuman theories regard anyone who disagrees with them as an enemy. In the same spirit President Reagan described the fighters for peace as posing a great threat to the United States. Nonetheless, regardless of these attacks and slanders the movement against nuclear war is spreading not only in Europe and Japan but also in the United States.

The way in which the United States envisages peace, pax Americana, is demonstrated by their course of action in Lebanon, the Middle East, El Salvador and in South Africa. Everywhere that U.S. imperialism is trying to enforce its domination it causes human tragedy, leaving behind not only burnt land but also profound hatred.

When the world was shocked by the massacre of Palestinian women, old people and children committed by the closest U.S. ally, Israel, the U.S. President could do nothing else but merely say: We have not the least interest in interfering in the internal affairs of a foreign government. However when the highest legislative body of the Polish People's Republic adopted the new trade union law, a law which American working people would regard as a great gain, President Reagan adopted a totally different stance. He issued an order to mount new sanctions because the United States allegedly cannot look with indifference on the situation in Poland.

We resolutely condemn the U.S. Administration's gross interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic and its various actions of discriminatory mean. This is nothing but interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, violation of all valid international norms and above all of the Helsinki Final Act signed also by the United States. We support fully the endeavor by the PZPR Central Committee, the government and Comrade Jaruzelski to deal once and for all with the counterrevolutionary underground and to establish calm and order in the country. [applause]

Various sanctions and acts of discrimination imposed by the United States against the socialist countries for refusing to submit to their notions, and which they are also forcing their allies to apply, can harm us to a certain degree and for a certain period. In no case, however, can they divert us from the path opened by the GOSR. [applause] We know that the firmer socialism is, the stronger and more stable world peace will be. [applause]

Dear comrades: Our party, loyal to the idea of the GOSR and learning from historical experiences, makes every effort to ensure that the CSSR and our people continue honorably to fulfill the heritage of the GOSR. The 16th CPCZ Congress, having considered the analysis of the internal and external situation and the needs and possibilities we have, specified in detail the tasks for further construction of a developed socialist society. It is pleasing that the congress program was adopted not only by the party and the National Front, but by all our people.

To subscribe to a program, however, is not enough. It is infinitely more difficult to fill it with deeds and to transform words and figures into concrete values. In the first 2 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan a considerable amount of work was done. Many tasks are being successfully fulfilled -- but some shortcomings persist as regards good economy, the quality of products and supplies. There are still weaknesses which must be eliminated with the concentration of our keen effort every day. As Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, has emphasized, fulfillment of the tasks of the 16th party congress demands a much more consistent realization of long-term economic strategy, of high effectiveness of production and the quality of all work. This is based on intensive development and effective structural changes in the economy, rational utilization of production potential, high economy and valorization of all resources, ever better management, a broad development of the initiative of working people, a deeper participation of our economy in socialist economic integration and international division of labor.

The urgency of these words is emphasized by the fact that the forthcoming years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan will be far more complicated. However, even the greatest difficulties or problems must not divert us from the planned goal. We have enough experience to know that we cannot retreat when faced by difficulties, that we cannot exaggerate or dramatize them: We must solve them. Millions of our people conscientiously work and fulfill the task entrusted to them. But there are also those who live and behave as if they do not see what is going on in today's world. They see only themselves, their own needs, and they subject everything to their interests. They cannot understand that a dreamed-up idealized life does not exist anywhere, after all such a life would not be worth anything. From a very tender age life is an incessant struggle, learning things which are always new and more complicated, gathering experiences, overcoming obstacles and realizing one's own place, responsibility and behavior in society.

Socialism cannot be built on artificial pretty words or on promises -- but on the honest selfless work of all. The CPCZ incessantly points out to us how much tireless effort is needed in this sphere. Nobody is born a committed person. A committed builder of socialism develops and takes shape in active work, in the collective. It is not fortuitous that our adversaries and the enemies of the October Revolution conduct various campaigns and make attacks aimed at weakening the socialist awareness of our people. They endeavor to weaken trust in the party, socialism and the course we follow. They try to preserve and bring to life old reactionary theories and relics of the past. What the capitalists do not tolerate in their own countries they recommend to the people of the socialist countries.

In our country they would like to see labor discipline weakened, laws violated, the authority of the socialist state weakened and a state of anarchy achieved. This anarchy they present as democracy.

And so it is all the more necessary for us to be firm and aware that the time in which we live demands high commitment by the people, and militancy and revolutionary optimism. We must not allow irresponsibility and thoughtlessness to devalue the great values and achievements embodied in socialism or the truth about socialism to be turned into a cliché. Frequently, and with full justification, we are reminded that overcoming problems in the national economy demands new methods of work and a new way of thinking. Unfortunately, there is more talking than actual implementing in practice or thorough thinking as to the real meaning of all this. The conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, even the best resolutions of the party Central Committee, will not be fulfilled through mere words, no matter how frequently repeated.

The production of quality goods, honest work, observance of work discipline, just rewards for well-done jobs, the protection of socialist ownership, intolerance for slipshod work, the absence of support for parasitism -- these are not new demands. For a long time life has been making these imperatives. However, there is one thing particular to socialism, something must be very thoroughly, gradually and consistently implemented in practice: Workers, farmers, but above all managerial bodies, ministers, directors, foremen, everyone who has responsibility for a particular section of the labor process, must act as a responsible good-economy-conscious worker. Simply, the greatest number of people must feel that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is their republic, that is wealth can be created only through honest work, that they work for themselves, for their nation, for their socialist country.

The new attitudes and thinking demand that we understand that science has become a huge material force which must be harnessed to serve the people, for without this demanding tasks cannot be fulfilled, social securities ensured, high living standards maintained or improved, or the final goal -- the construction of communism...achieved. At the moment it is more urgent than ever to understand that it is not nationalist limitations and refuge in a narrow national framework but broad all-round cooperation and integration of the socialist community, with the Soviet Union in particular, that multiplies our forces and ensures the development of our country. He who retreats when faced with the obstacles posed by life and continues old methods of management of the national economy and society has a long way to go to reach the new way of thinking.

Socialism is being built on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and not on tricks or the illusion that capitalism is willing to make the overcoming and solving of our obstacles easier, or even that it will help us to build socialism. Let us not deny that we do meet with similar ideas. We can overcome such ideas only with a principled policy reflecting the interests of the working class, the people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The GOSR demonstrated that it is necessary to combine the national and the international, the general and the particular. Nobody denies that every party, in whatever country, must respect national and historical peculiarities both in the struggle of the working class for political power and in the construction of socialism. This does not, however, mean that achieving victory and building socialism is possible without respecting the general laws that so powerfully manifested themselves already in the GOSR and whose vitality has been confirmed by the entire consequent revolutionary development. We reject the behavior of those who have seen nothing positive in our life, who sound the retreat, and who present their own weakness as the weakness of socialism. He who says that the GOSR has ceased to be the driving force of the revolutionary movement is stating the same nonsense as if he tried to convince us that a river can exist without its springs. The entire modern history of all socialist revolutions has begun from the ideas of the GOSR. These revolutions draw from the experiences of the CPSU and the Soviet people. At the same time, all revolutionary forces and socialist countries retrospectively enrich both the idea and the practice of the GOSR and make its heritage immortal.

Esteemed comrades, the results achieved by our people under the leadership of the CPCZ, in an historically brief period, are so revolutionary and beneficial to our nations and nationalities that no other stage of our history can match them. It has been proved not only in theory but also in practice which social order -- socialism or capitalism -- is more just. It will suffice to look back and objectively assess the way our nations lived quite recently, and how they live now, what their dreams used to be and how they have been fulfilled, and what securities they have now. We are not saying that now everything is perfect and without problems. We must continue trying to ensure that there are as few shortcomings as possible. We know that socialism is being built by living people who also have their faults. We must realize that the way we are and our party is determines also the character of socialism in Czechoslovakia. This demands incessant strengthening of the unity of the party and the people, developing its action capability and deepening the boundless loyalty to Marxism-Leninism. We must not forget for a second that the CPCZ is the revolutionary vanguard of the working class, and the guarantor of the firm friendship between the Czechoslovak and Soviet people. [applause] To fulfill the heritage of the GOSR means to work in such a way that even future generations are able proudly to assess the greatness of the revolutionary deeds of our time, just as our generation praises the heroism and work of those who began the demolition of the old system and the daring construction of the grandiose new socialist society.

We, Czechoslovak communists and all Czechoslovak people, will develop, enrich and defend the heritage of the GOSR. It is in the interests of peace, progress and the happiness of our people. [applause]

Long live and further prevail the ideas of the GOSR! [applause]

Long live the CPSU, the follower of the immortal work started by the GOSR! [applause]

Long live the CPCZ, the leading force of our society! [applause]

Long live peace, progress and socialism. [applause]

USSR's Botvin Addresses Workers

LD042244 Prague CTK in English 1740 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Washington has declared a "crusade" against the USSR and other socialist countries, continues the arms build-up and threatens to plunge mankind into a nuclear catastrophe, Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Aleksandr Botvin told a meeting of Prague working people, marking the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, here Thursday.

In this century, not strength but common sense, not military demonstrations but equal talks are the only ways of solving international problems successfully. The Soviet Union favours this approach of settling international problems. Coordinated efforts of the fraternal countries on the international scene are of extraordinary importance for ensuring peace. Nations of the world highly appreciate these activities, Ambassador Botvin said.

He said the international authority and strength of the Soviet Union and the socialist community inspire nations of the whole world and adds to their conviction that those who overseas plan "limited", "protracted" or any other suicidal nuclear adventures will fail to carry out their shameful work.

Heightening international tension will not last forever. Detente and peace can be defended and strengthened but people must struggle for it. This requires collective efforts by all states, all peaceloving forces. The Soviet people are sincerely pleased that in this common struggle for peace, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia march in one single file, together with all countries of the socialist community, Ambassador Botvin said.

Soviet Ambassador Hosts Reception

LD050034 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Soviet Ambassador in Czechoslovakia Aleksandr Botvin gave a festive reception in honor of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It was attended by: Comrades Gustav Husak, Lubomir Strougal, Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, Jozef Lenart and other personalities of our political, public and cultural life. The reception took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere typical of the indestructible friendship and fraternal cooperation linking our countries and their people.

Memorial Held In Slovakia

LD050254 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] A wreath-laying ceremony on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was held at Slavin in Bratislava today.

Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Miloslav Hruskovik, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council; and other personages laid a wreath at the memorial.

Lenart Heads Bratislava Rally

LD050250 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] A festive ceremony on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was held in Bratislava this afternoon. It was attended by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and other personages.

Miloslav Hruskovik, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, recalled in a festive speech the permanent validity of the basic principles of Lenin's theory and of the general regularities of socialist development. He said that the key prerequisite for the socialist advancement of our country, for freedom and peace in future for our people is the friendship, alliance and all-round cooperation with the USSR.

Soviet Friendship Society Meets

LD041820 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received today the delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society headed by Nikolay Sychev, deputy chairman of its all-union leadership and first deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Cinematography. Discussions with the delegation, which are taking part in our country in the celebrations of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the month of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, were conducted in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

CPCZ OFFICIAL RECEIVES SYRIAN BA'TH DELEGATION

LD041854 Prague CTK in English 1538 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Prague [no date received] -- Deputy head of a Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Department Zdenek Hoffmann received here Thursday a student delegation of the Syrian Arab Socialist Renaissance (Ba'th) Party, led by member of the party's regional committee Jerjos Jabur at the end of their stay in Czechoslovakia which took place at the invitation of the communist party Central Committee.

The two representatives informed each other about their experiences from the organization and management of agricultural production in the two countries.

They also exchanged views on the possibilities of closer cooperation in various spheres of activity.

HRUSKOVIC CHAIRS ECONOMIC COMMISSION SESSION

LD050248 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2130 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] The Central Committee Economic Commission, chaired by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, met in Bratislava today. It discussed the bill of the state executing [vykonavaci] plan for advancing the economy in Slovakia next year including technical development and project jobs. In this connection the commission pointed to the necessity for widely activating all possibilities which the economy provides for accelerating the dynamism of economic development next year. The commission of the CPCZ Central Committee dealt also with financial-economic development and developing the financial accountability principles of management in the enterprises of light industry.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF POLAND'S FOREIGN MINISTER

Honecker Receives Olszowski

LDO41442 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1405 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 4 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic, who is on an official visit to the GDR.

The Polish foreign minister conveyed a cordially worded message from Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers and of the Military Council of National Salvation, and very cordial greetings from the representatives of Poland.

Erich Honecker expressed his thanks for the personal message from Wojciech Jaruzelski, which expressed the will to strengthen further cooperation between the SED and PZPR and between the GDR and Polish People's Republic.

He stressed that the GDR communists will continue to support actively the struggle by Polish communists to safeguard socialism in the Polish People's Republic, and he underscored the GDR's determination to develop further fraternal cooperation with the Polish People's Republic on an all-round basis on the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

Erich Honecker briefed the Polish guest on the diverse initiatives and efforts by GDR workers toward implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. Stefan Olszowski explained the measures by his country's party and government to stabilize further the situation and to guarantee continued socialist development in Poland.

Erich Honecker stressed that the SED and GDR people are following with great attention the struggle by Poland's communists and patriotic forces against the counterrevolutionary forces and for the consolidation of socialism and welcomed the progress achieved to date in this respect. He gave his assurance that the Polish people will continue in the future to have a loyal, reliable friend and ally in the GDR.

Erich Honecker and Stefan Olszowski stressed the great importance of stable friendly relations between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic for continued socialist development in the two countries and for the strengthening of the community of socialist states. They concurred in noting that since the official friendship visit by a Polish party and state delegation led by Wojciech Jaruzelski to Berlin on 29 March this year, cooperation has been noticeably stimulated on the basis of the friendship treaty. The two sides described the deepening of trusting relations between the SED and PZPR as an important prerequisite for the further consolidation of friendship and cooperation between the two states and peoples.

Erich Honecker and Stefan Olszowski stressed the firm determination on the part of the GDR and Polish People's Republic, alongside the USSR and the other fraternal countries, to put a stop to the increase in tensions and to achieve progress in limiting and reducing armaments, particularly in the nuclear sphere. Both sides strongly denounced the increased interference by the United States and other NATO states in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic. The GDR and Polish People's Republic oppose all attempts to misuse developments in Poland to exacerbate international tensions.

Present at the talk, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, were Oskar Fischer, SED Central Committee member and foreign minister; GDR Ambassador to the Polish People's Republic Horst Neubauer; and Polish Ambassador to the GDR Maciej Wirowski.

Stoph Meets Olszowski

LD041926 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1737 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 4 Nov (ADN) -- GDR Premier Willi Stoph received Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski for a friendly talk today. He informed his guest about current tasks in further shaping a developed socialist in the GDR.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that both partners are actively cooperating in deepening relations and in implementing the agreements reached at the end of March at the highest level in Berlin. They spoke in favor of using the economic potential of the GDR and Poland even more effectively for shaping mutually advantageous economic relations.

Willi Stoph said the government of the GDR will continue its efforts aimed at further strengthening friendship between the peoples of the GDR and Poland and at developing their many-sided and beneficial cooperation at an ever higher level.

Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, and the ambassadors of the GDR and Poland, Horst Neubauer and Maciej Wirowski, took part in the talk which passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Foreign Minister Meet

LD041814 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1531 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 4 Nov (ADN) -- The firm will to deepen cooperation as immediate neighbors and partners in the Warsaw Pact in the worldwide struggle for peace has always united the GDR and Poland. This was stated by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer in a toast during a luncheon for his Polish counterpart, Stefan Olszowski, in Berlin on Thursday. The imperialist policy of escalated arming and confrontation is the greatest danger to world peace. "No one with any intelligence can ignore this deadly threat today," he said, and praised in this context the historically significant pledge by the USSR not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The new USSR disarmament proposals to the 37th UN General Assembly, which were fully supported by the GDR, are in line with this.

In spite of verbal assurances, the readiness for concrete steps for the preservation and strengthening of peace is not evident everywhere. He pointed to the increased speed of preparations for the stationing of new U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe from 1983 by the United States and its most important allies in NATO.

Fischer condemned the imperialist attempts at boycott and blackmail of the USSR, Poland and the other socialist states as contrary to international law. "This is clearly intended to make the Madrid conference unsuccessful before it has even started," he said. But in the interest of all nations this conference must be concluded with constructive results on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act.

On cooperation between the GDR and Poland, Fischer said that the friendship treaty is proving itself as a "strong foundation of the joint struggle for the strengthening of socialism in our countries." Poland will continue to have a reliable and loyal ally in the GDR, which will fight consistently with it against all forms of imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the country. This firm connection, carried by the joint alliance with the Soviet Union is an essential contribution to stabilizing peace in Europe.

Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, said that the further escalation of the international situation as a result of the adventurist confrontation policy of the United States and some other NATO states is opposed by the socialist community of states with a constructive, a realistic, program for disarmament policy.

Together with the other states of the socialist community of states Poland fully and wholly supports the CPSU's peace program. Olszowski said that the socialist states were intent on making a constructive contribution to the progress of the Madrid conference. "Poland is firm in its intention to resolutely prevent its internal affairs from being exploited as a reason to torpedo the conference." His country has entered an extremely important stage of development for its future. "On the strength of our own sovereign decision in December last year we stopped the growing dissolution of our socialist state."

He further said: "Our efforts are constantly hampered by the workings of the centers of imperialism, which support and encourage the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland. The Reagan government and some other NATO states are outstanding in this respect." The anti-Polish campaign and the impermissible interference in Poland's internal affairs are part of the attack against the whole of the socialist community of states. "Poland is and will remain a firm and reliable member of the socialist community," Olszowski said.

Fischer's Dinner Toast

LD042056 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 4 Nov 82

["Excerpts" of toast by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at dinner in honor of Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski in Berlin on 4 November -- recorded]

[Text] We can note with satisfaction that all the meetings were characterized by the total identity of our standpoints concerning the questions dealt with. The development of the international situation, dear comrades, must fill with growing concern all those who bear political responsibility. The imperialist policy of arms buildup and confrontation conjures up the greatest dangers to world peace, mankind's most precious possession. The powerful call for peace unites millions of people in all continents today. Together with the USSR and the other fraternal countries, the GDR has heeded this call. This is shown by the constructive initiatives which the socialist states are constantly taking in order to end the arms madness and to avert the danger of war. Thus the historically important promise by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear arms was followed by new disarmament proposals by the USSR to the 37th UN General Assembly, which we wholeheartedly support.

But peace requires concrete actions and measures which are supported by all states. Unfortunately, despite all verbal protestations, the willingness for this does not exist everywhere. In the contrary, the United States and its most important allies within NATO are stepping up the preparations for the deployment of new American medium-range missiles as of 1983 in West Europe, and are promoting the realization of their long-term arms drive program.

With their nuclear first strike strategy, the concept of an allegedly limited and winnable nuclear war, the most aggressive circles of imperialism snap their fingers at the peoples' yearning for lasting peace. In addition they lead a regular crusade against the states of the socialist community. We share your outrage, dear Polish comrades, about the imperialist attempts to take unfair advantage of sovereign decisions by socialist Poland and to misuse their policy of punishment, boycott and blackmail toward the USSR, the Polish People's Republic and other socialist states. These intentions are and remain against international law. They directly counteract the persistent attempts by the socialist and many other countries. This is to predetermine even now the failure of the Madrid meeting. But this meeting must, in the interest of the peoples, be concluded with constructive results on the basis of the Final Act. This includes the mandate for the convening of a conference for confidence and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe. It is of great importance for the security and stability on our continent how the government of the FRG meets its great responsibility in the center of Europe for the maintenance of peace at the dividing line of socialism and imperialism, the Warsaw Pact and NATO. The continued development of relations between the GDR and the FRG on the basis of treaties concluded and relevant standards of international law plays a not unimportant role here. The recognition and respecting of the European postwar order as sealed in the European set of agreements and the Helsinki Final Act remains the touchstone of any peace-promoting policy.

Dear comrades and friends, we can claim rightly that the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance is proving itself as a strong foundation in the joint struggle of strengthening socialism in our countries. With its uncompromising implementation we live up the friendship forged over 3 decades between our countries, friendship which belongs to the greatest historic achievements of the working class and the Marxist-Leninist parties of our countries. But we also bear in mind that this strong tie between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic, helped by the common alliance with the USSR -- substantially stabilizes the peace order in Europe. You, dear Polish comrades, may be assured that the Polish People's Republic will continue to have, as hitherto, a loyal, reliable friend and ally in the GDR who, together with you, will fight against all forms of imperialist interference in the internal affairs of your country. [applause]

Olszowski's Dinner Toast

LD042134 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 4 Nov 82

["Excerpts" of toast by Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski at dinner by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer in Berlin 4 November -- recorded in Polish with super-imposed translation]

[Text] Our talks today are a further important step toward the implementation of the arrangements made by Comrade Jaruzelski and Comrade Erich Honecker during the recent visit by the party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic to the GDR. They underline the importance which we attach to the development of mutual relations on the firm basis of the ideological tie which exists between the PZPR and SED. I am firmly convinced that our talks will serve well the interests of our two states and peoples, but at the same time also those interests of the whole of our socialist community. Our talks have confirmed our common worry about the further sharpening of the international situation as a result of the adventurous confrontation policy of the United States and a number of other NATO states. Against the dangerous trends of this policy the socialist community of states sets the constructive and realistic program of the policy of detente. This we have expressed in the joint communique of the recent Moscow meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact. In a few days' time the Madrid meeting will be resuming its work. Together with the other socialist states we shall work toward a constructive course of the deliberations and the acceptance of a document which will safeguard the continued successful course of the process of detente. Poland is determined to resolutely counter any attempts to abuse its internal affairs in order to torpedo this meeting.

Dear comrades, our country has entered a stage of development extraordinarily important for its future. By virtue of our own sovereign decisions in December of last year we have stopped the increasing danger of the dismantling of the socialist state. In the process of the stabilization of the sociopolitical and economic situation we still have to overcome many difficulties. The development of the situation proves that we have made some progress already. We are aware that there is a long and difficult path ahead of us. Our efforts are constantly interfered with by the centers of imperialism which support and fan the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland. In particular, the Reagan administration and the governments of a number of other NATO states excel in this. A whole range of economic restrictions and political attacks have been started against us. A propagandist aggression, indiscriminate in its means, has been unleashed. All of this anti-Polish campaign and inadmissible interference in our internal affairs are part of the anticommunist fanaticism and attack directed against the whole of the socialist community of states. At the same time it is an open violation of the elementary norms of international law and principles of coexistence of the peoples. Poland has the sovereign, inalienable right to decide its own affairs. Nobody and nothing is going to deflect us from the path which we have chosen. Poland is and remains a firm and reliable link of the socialist community. We are determined, through steadfast alliance with the USSR, the GDR and other fraternal countries, to make an active contribution toward the further deepening of cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA toward the joint struggle for peace, security and international cooperation.

PAP Reports Olszowski Toast

LD050048 Warsaw PAP in English 2058 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Report on dinner toast given by Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski at official dinner in Berlin on 4 November]

[Text] Berlin 4 Nov -- Minister Stefan Olszowski affirmed that the present talks are a further significant step on the road to the realization of the arrangements adopted by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker during the recent visit by the Polish party and state delegation to the GDR. They attest to the weight that we attach to the development of mutual relations. The talks confirmed common concern at the further aggravation of the international situation caused by the confrontation and adventurist policy of the United States and some NATO states. The community of the socialist states opposes this policy with a constructive and realistic programme of detente. We expressed that in the joint communique of the recent Moscow meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the states parties to the Warsaw Treaty.

Poland -- together with the other countries of the socialist community, said Olszowski, lends her full support to the Soviet peace programme worked out at the 26th CPSU Congress and adds its own active contribution to the realization of the programme.

Pointing out that Poland entered a stage of development which is extremely important for her future, Minister Stefan Olszowski recalled that in the effect of own sovereign decisions taken last December, an end was put to the growing danger that the socialist state would be dismantled. However, we must still overcome many difficulties in the process of stabilization of the socio-political and economic situation.

Yet, our efforts are incessantly hampered by the activity of the imperialist centers which support and fan up the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland. Especially the Reagan administration as well as government of some other NATO states excel in doing it. We have been subjected to a package of economic restrictions, political attacks. An indiscriminate propaganda aggression has been launched against us. This entire anti-Polish campaign and inadmissible interference in our internal affairs is a part of anti-communist doggedness and the planned attack on the whole socialist community. It is simultaneously a flagrant violation of the elementary norm of international law and the principles of international coexistence.

Poland has a sovereign inalienable right to decide about her own affairs. Nobody and nothing will turn us back from the chosen path. Poland is and will remain a durable and unfailing link of the socialist community.

Referring to the talks held in the GDR, Stefan Olszowski declared: Once more we have confirmed that the relations between Poland and the GDR, based on the Zgorzelec treaty and the 1977 allied treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, have become an important element of the consolidation of the European order shaped after World War Two. Every attempt at undermining it is incompatible with the most vital interests of Poland and the GDR and would have to lead to incalculable consequences. We must affirm with satisfaction that the allround cooperation between our countries have passed its test in practice, bringing mutual benefit to our societies, said Minister Olszowski.

PAP Report on Visit

LD050054 Warsaw PAP in English 2245 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 4 Nov -- (by PAP correspondent Jerzy Tomaszewski)

Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski ended his two-day official visit to the German Democratic Republic today.

On the second day of his visit to the GDR the head of the Polish diplomacy was received by General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and GDR's Chairman of the Council of State Erich Honecker. Minister Stefan Olszowski handed over a message to the host from PUWP CC First Secretary and Poland's Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Erich Honecker expressed his gratitude for Wojciech Jaruzelski for his personal message which voiced the will to further deepen cooperation between the PUWP and the SED, between Poland and the German Democratic Republic. Erich Honecker underscored that the GDR's communists will further show active support for Polish communists in their struggle to strengthen socialism in Poland and stressed the GDR's firm will to further comprehensively develop fraternal cooperation with Poland on the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

Minister Stefan Olszowski also met with Political Bureau member of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR's Council of Ministers Willi Stoph who informed him about the fulfillment of current tasks of socialist building in the GDR. The two officials stressed with satisfaction the deepening of concrete cooperation between the two states as a result of arrangements made during Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit at the end of March. Also today, two rounds of talks were held between Stefan Olszowski and Oskar Fischer. The talks were held in a cordial atmosphere and proved full unity of views. During the talks both sides pointed to further prospects for development of bilateral cooperation and for rebuilding relations in every field where a decrease was noticeable over the past two years, including such fields as culture and science. It was unanimously declared that cooperation has been animated markedly since the official visit of friendship by the party and state delegation headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski to Berlin on March 29, 1982.

Erich Honecker and Stefan Olszowski stressed the resolve of the GDR and the Poland to do everything -- at the side of the USSR and other brotherly countries -- to check the rise in tension and reach progress in the limitation and reduction of armaments, first and foremost in the sphere of nuclear arms. Both partners in the talks decisively condemned the increase in the U.S. and other NATO countries' interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic. The GDR and Poland come out against all the attempts at exploiting the situation in Poland for the heightening of international tension.

During the dinner given (?by) Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer both ministers made speeches (the texts are given separately.)

The joint communique of the official visit by Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski to the GDR was issued at the end of the talks. (The text is given separately)

Olszowski Departs

LDO41934 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1739 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 4 Nov (ADN) -- Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, ended his official visit to the GDR today. He was seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport this evening by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. The ambassadors of the GDR and Poland, Horst Neubauer and Maciej Wirowski, were also present.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE POLAND'S JERZY URBAN

LDO41822 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1324 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 4 Nov (ADN) -- Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Thursday received the government spokesman of the Polish People's Republic, Under Secretary of State Jerzy Urban, for a friendly discussion.

They discussed current issues of domestic and foreign policy. Joachim Herrmann briefed his Polish guest on results and experiences in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. Jerzy Urban explained the current situation in the Polish People's Republic.

The meeting was attended by head of the press office under the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Dr Kurt Blecha, at whose invitation Jerzy Urban is visiting the GDR, as well as Counsellor Ryszard Karwidki from the Polish Embassy in the GDR.

During his visit the Polish Government spokesman had talks with first deputy foreign minister, State Secretary Dr Herbert Krolikowski; ADN Director General Guenter Poetschke; GDR Journalists' Union Chairman Eberhard Heinrich, and other leading representatives of mass media and the publishing world.

STOPH RECEIVES ROMANIAN DEPUTY PREMIER

LD042234 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1820 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 4 Nov (ADN) -- GDR Prime Minister Willi Stoph on Thursday received Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government, for a friendly visit. Both sides praised the successes in realizing the agreements reached by Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu in June 1980. They are of the opinion that the discussions of the GDR-Romania Economic Committee, for which Gheorghe Oprea is at present in the GDR capital, have produced good results for the further development and deepening of bilateral economic and scientific-technological cooperation. In this it was specially stressed that the fulfilling of the joint long-term program for the development of economic relations form an important foundation.

KESSLER PRAISES URANIA SOCIETY IN 3 NOV SPEECH

DW041209 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] At a conference on the SED's security and military police arranged by the Urania Society in Berlin today, Deputy Defense Minister Col Gen Heinz Kessler contrasted the imperialist course of confrontation with the peace concept of socialism. This peace concept will continue to combine constructive steps toward the consolidation of security with everything necessary for the military defense of the socialist fatherland.

On behalf of Army General Heinz Hoffmann, Heinz Kessler highly praised the Urania Society for its contribution to creating in the minds of the citizens a scientifically based viewpoint on questions concerning home defense. All sections of society are living up to their responsibility in the international struggle for peace, he said. What is important is to always act in the awareness that no sacrifice and no effort is too great if they help preserve peace.

STATE HONOR PRESENTED TO TURKISH CP LEADER

LD041908 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1505 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 4 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, presented the "Great Star of International Friendship" order to Ismail Bilen, general secretary of the Turkish Communist Party Central Committee, today. This high award was conferred upon him to mark his 80th birthday and in recognition of his outstanding services for friendship and cooperation between nations and for the preservation of peace.

Erich Honecker cordially praised the decades of untiring struggle by Ismail Bilen for peace and democracy, national independence and social progress. Ismail Bilen, much moved, expressed his thanks for the high award.

Afterwards a cordial and friendly discussion took place between Erich Honecker and Ismail Bilen. There was full identity of views between the two parties on all topics discussed.

"We have attentively followed the way in which the Turkish Communist Party, under your leadership as general secretary of the Central Committee, has succeeded in reorganizing itself and in strengthening its influence among the working classes and the other working people," Erich Honecker said when conferring the honor on Ismail Bilen. "We know that the conditions under which your party has to work illegally are difficult and hard. We feel all the greater admiration for the courage and steadfastness of the Turkish comrades.

"In our view, the Turkish Communist Party's struggle against the dangerous plans of the United States to develop Turkey as a base for its 'Rapid Deployment Force' and to station new medium-range missiles there is of particular importance. Turkish communists have also developed great activities against the reactionary draft constitution of the military junta," Erich Honecker said.

"Your party's strategy to wage a battle of the broadest sections of the population against this document, which is aimed against the people, is being successfully implemented," Erich Honecker continued. "It is not least for this reason that the junta aims its main thrust against the Turkish Communist Party."

Close fraternal relations between the SED and the Turkish Communist Party have developed continuously. "They are proletarian internationalism in action. In all questions our views are totally identical."

For the SED, solidarity and cooperation with the Turkish Communist Party is "a deep need and a matter of the heart. Every success of the Turkish Communist Party benefits the joint struggle against the confrontation and arms buildup policy of the United States and NATO. I can assure you that the SED will continue to provide the Communist Party of Turkey with all the support it can give."

Ismail Bilen paid tribute to the Turkish Communist Party's close cooperation with the SED and to the SED's help in the struggle of the Turkish comrades. "You are here right on the frontier with imperialism, with the enemy," Bilen said. "Our conditions of struggle are perhaps different, but the struggle is the same. We are fighting under difficult conditions, but you, too, have known difficult conditions. You fought against Hitler's fascism and you won."

The GDR and the SED are a continual source of strength for the Communist Party of Turkey. "We Turkish communists know and are sure that the Turkish working class, the whole people, will raise the flag of their liberation in Turkey, too. We are so convinced of this not least because we always have strong friends at our side -- strong friends, who help us at every moment," Bilen said.

MITTAG CONCLUDES VISIT TO JAPAN 4 NOVEMBER

LD041546 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1337 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, 4 Nov (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee and member of the GDR State Council, ended his visit of several days to Japan on Thursday. At the invitation of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee, Guenter Mittag had participated in, among other things, the 12th joint meeting of the GDR-Japan and Japan-GDR economic committees as well as the opening of the 2d GDR Technical Days in Japan. Meetings with leading personages from politics and industry mirrored the great interest on both sides to further deepen relations between the GDR and Japan.

At a reception in the GDR Embassy at the end of his visit, Guenter Mittag met once more with deputies from all parties in the Diet and with representatives from Japanese industry, among them Dr Yoshihiro Inayama, president of the largest Japanese employers' federation Keidanren, and Dr (Eishiro Saito), chairman of the Nippon Steel Corporation supervisory board and chairman of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee.

Both sides drew a positive conclusion from the visit and affirmed their intention to continue to work actively for the expansion of economic and scientific-technical relations between the two countries. They agreed that steps in this direction also made an important contribution to the improvement of the current complicated international situation.

FISCHER MEETS WITH VISITING SWEDISH MARSHAL

LD051220 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1831 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 4 Nov (ADN) -- The good-neighbourly relations between the GDR and Sweden are developing fruitfully. These also make a constructive contribution to the securing of peace and to detente in Europe. This view was taken by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Swedish Marshal of the Realm Sten Rudholm on Thursday in Berlin. Rudholm is in the GDR as the personal representative of Swedish head of state King Carl XVI Gustav Adolf to attend the celebrations to mark the 350th anniversary of the death of King Gustav II Adolf in the battle of Luetzen.

Both sides agreed that efforts must be intensified to stop the aggravation of tensions in the world and to avert the threat of war.

Rudholm was greeted on his arrival at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by GDR State Secretary for Church Affairs Klaus Gysi, and by Dr Christoph Demke, chief of Secretariat of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR.

SED'S HAGER RECEIVES FRG'S WOLFGANG ROTH

LD042100 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1651 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 4 Nov (ADN) -- Kurt Hager, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and member of the GDR State Council, today received Wolfgang Roth, deputy chairman of the SPD group in the FRG Bundestag for a talk in the GDR People's Chamber building. The two sides agreed that, in the present tense international situation, it is the task of every responsible politician to do everything to preserve peace, to end the arms race and for detente.

Kurt Hager informed his guest about the efforts of the GDR people to implement the 10th SED Congress resolution on peace and the main task of the united economic and social policy.

Kurt Hager and Wolfgang Roth stressed that everything must be done to ensure that never again should a war emanate from German soil. Both politicians spoke in favor of a successful conclusion to the Geneva negotiations.

As economic spokesman of the SPD Bundestag group, Wolfgang Roth is especially in favor of mutually advantageous trade with the socialist countries, which must be free of embargos and boycotts. More trade between East and West also means more security.

The talk, which passed in an open and businesslike manner, was also attended by Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Herbert Haeber, member of the SED Central Committee.

During his stay in the GDR, Wolfgang Roth met with GDR Minister of Construction Wolfgang Junker, who informed the guest about the GDR's housing construction program. Wolfgang Roth also met with Eberhard Aurich, member of the People's Chamber Presidium; Wolfgang Herger, chairman of the People's Chamber Youth Committee; Prof Dr Helmut Koziolek, director of the SED Central Committee's Institute for Socialist Economic Management; and Prof Dr Max Schmidt, director of the Institute for International Politics and Economics.

In a subsequent meeting Egon Krenz and Wolfgang Roth agreed that instead of a policy of confrontation, tension, arms buildup and cold war, a policy of detente, security partnership, disarmament and peace should be carried out.

HOFFMANN MEETS ANGOLAN DEFENSE MINISTER 4 NOV

LD041808 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] A friendly meeting took place in Berlin today between the GDR and Angolan defense ministers, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann and Col Pedro Maria Tonha. Army General Hoffmann briefed the guests on the achievements of the members of the National People's Army in reliably protecting socialism and safeguarding peace. Colonel Tonha reported on the situation on the frontier with Namibia, aggravated by the South African racists. The Angolan people and its soldiers are determined to guarantee the state sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country.

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES ANNOUNCED -- Sofia, Nov 3 (BTA) -- The State Council has issued decrees whereby: Mr Vladimir Georgiev Gruncharov is released from his post of ambassador of Bulgaria in Turkey and Mr Argir Aleksandrov Konstantinov from the post of general consul of Bulgaria in Istanbul. The latter is appointed ambassador of Bulgaria to Turkey. Mr Dimitur Gochev Tehov is released of his post of Bulgarian ambassador to Ethiopia and Mr Georgi Petrov Kusov is appointed ambassador of Bulgaria to Ethiopia. Mr Mately Panteleev Karasimeonov is released of his post of ambassador of Bulgaria to Indonesia and Mr Yuliy Yuliev Bakhnev is appointed ambassador of Bulgaria to Indonesia. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 3 Nov 82 AU]

LAZAR, FILIPOV TOASTS AT BUDAPEST DINNER 1 NOV

Lazar's Toast

AU031514 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Nov 82 p 2

[Toast by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, at official dinner given on 1 November in Budapest in honor of the visiting Bulgarian government delegation headed by Bulgarian Premier Grisha Filipov]

[Text] Dear Comrade Grisha Filipov, dear Bulgarian friends, dear comrades:

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, on behalf of the Hungarian Government and on my own behalf I greet with respect and friendly feelings Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and our dear Bulgarian guests who are accompanying him. We sincerely rejoice at the fact that you have accepted our invitation and that a traditional meeting is now being held in Budapest between the leaders of our two governments. I am convinced that this meeting will once again contribute to even closer relations established in a fraternal spirit by the trends mapped out by our two parties and in accordance with our two peoples' wishes. We wish you a pleasant and useful stay in Hungary, dear Comrade Grisha Filipov, and we can assure you that we in our country today will do everything within our power in order to consolidate our mutual friendship and to comprehensively intensify our cooperation, as well as to discover new opportunities for this cooperation, so that we may implement the jointly assumed commitments.

Dear Bulgarian friends, during today's talks we briefed each other on socialist construction in our two countries and on our forthcoming tasks. We learned with joy that the industrious and talented Bulgarian people are successfully working for the implementation of the decisions adopted by their 12th party congress. We were acquainted with and we highly appreciate your remarkable achievements, attained under the leadership of the BCP in economic construction, as well as in increasing the Bulgarian people's material and intellectual standards. In congratulating you with all my heart on your successes, I express the deep respect of our people for you and wish you even greater new successes in building a developed socialist society and in pursuing your further efforts for the prosperity of the People's Republic of Bulgaria during the struggle for socialism, social progress and peace.

Dear comrades, I had the opportunity to inform you that, under the MSZMP leadership, our people, rallied in strong national unity, are actively working for the construction of a developed socialist society and for the implementation of the 12th MSZMP Congress decision. Although we are facing difficult tasks, we are optimists, nevertheless, because our people support the party's policy, because our people are well aware of our problems and understand them, because our people are ready to respond to the greater requirements, and, also, because, in implementing our tasks, we can rely upon the useful cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist friends, united in CEMA, of which the People's Republic of Bulgaria is a member as well.

Dear friends, in talking about Hungarian-Bulgarian relations I can state with gratification, that our cooperation, which is based on our common revolutionary traditions and relies upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, is increasingly strengthening and developing in all sectors of life. Our mutual party and state relations are characterized by loyalty to our ideas and by sincere friendship.

At today's talks we assessed the results of these relations -- and we had much to assess -- and we considered it our particularly important task to look into the future and to discover optimal opportunities for a further expansion of our economic cooperation. We agreed that in using these opportunities we must adopt purposeful and practical measures for developing specialization and production sharing so that our cooperation on third countries' markets may be truly intensified. The successful

implementation of this task will be not only to the advantage of our own countries and peoples, but will also consolidate the economic power of the entire socialist community and will, at the same time, contribute to the attenuation of the results of the worldwide economic crisis and the economic discrimination imposed by the United States by force.

Dear comrades, as always in the past, in today's talks we again ascertained with satisfaction that there is full unanimity of thoughts between us as regards the basic problems of the international situation.

We share the view that in the present circumstances of a difficult international situation, which is full of tension, when the extremist imperialist circles, taking advantage of any kind of false pretences, are trying to achieve military superiority, when with their aggressive policy of "cold war" they are threatening world peace and are erecting barriers to prevent the development of relations based on equal rights among states -- it is of particular importance even more to consolidate our close alliance with the Soviet Union and with the other Warsaw Pact member-countries and increasingly to intensify our socialist economic integration within the framework of CEMA. Both sides expressed their resolve, side by side with the other socialist community states and in cooperation with the world's peace-loving forces to struggle to curb the arms race, to struggle for a just settlement of controversies in international life through negotiations and for the consolidation of mutual trust and cooperation. With our common efforts we will contribute to the restoration of the spirit of detente and to the victory of the cause of peace and progress.

Dear Comrade Filipov, dear Bulgarian friends, in greeting you once more with all my heart, I express the conviction that our present meeting will be useful for the development of Hungarian-Bulgarian relations, that it will serve our two peoples' national interests, as well as the cause of socialism and peace.

In the spirit of these thoughts I propose a toast:

- To the friendly Bulgarian peoples -- the builders of socialism!
- To the prosperity of the People's Republic of Bulgaria!
- To the successes of the BCP and its Central Committee, to the health of Comrade Todor Zhivkov!
- To the indestructible fraternal friendship between our two peoples!
- To the health and personal happiness of Comrade Grisha Filipov, our dear guest, and to all our Bulgarian friends!

Filipov's Toast

AU031530 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Nov 82 p 6

[Toast proposed by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, at official dinner given in his honor by Gyorgy Lazar, Hungarian premier, on 1 November in Budapest]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, dear Hungarian friends, comrades:

I am particularly flattered by the kind invitation addressed to me by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, to pay an official friendly visit to your beautiful country. On behalf of the comrades accompanying me and on my own behalf I would like to express most sincere gratitude to our dear Hungarian hosts and friends for the warm hospitality accorded to us at all stages of this visit. We ascertained with the greatest satisfaction that the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic are constantly developing and intensifying on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, firmly sealed by our friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaties. The first of these treaties was signed by Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of the Bulgarian workers' class, the outstanding figure of the international communist and workers movement, whose centennial we celebrated in 1982, together with the Bulgarian and the entire,

progressive worldwide public. We, the compatriots of Georgi Dimitrov, are particularly glad that his remarkable anniversary was widely marked in fraternal Hungary and we take advantage of this pleasant opportunity to express gratitude for this to the MSZMP Central Committee, to the Hungarian state and public institutions, and to all working people in the Hungarian People's Republic.

For over a quarter of a century the dynamic development of Bulgarian-Hungarian relations has been connected with periodical meetings and talks between the first leaders of our communist parties and peoples -- Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Comrade Janos Kadar -- who signed the second friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty between our two countries in 1969. At this meeting we are assessing the implementation of the agreements reached during Comrade Janos Kadar's last official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at the head of a Hungarian party and government delegation, in June 1979.

We both, you and I, Comrade Lazar, are satisfied and have ascertained with pleasure that these aforementioned agreements are being successfully implemented. Nevertheless, one of the characteristic features of communists is never to be fully satisfied with what they have achieved. Therefore, we think that there are still many opportunities for further expanding and intensifying the economic and scientific-technical cooperation on a bilateral, as well as on a multilateral basis. Opportunities exist for expanding specialization and production sharing in machine building, electronics, agriculture and the food industry, for intensifying our cooperation in the application of advanced experience in scientific-technical progress, for joint participation in third countries' markets, etc. In our talks with you we agreed to use these opportunities for a further development of comprehensive relations between our two fraternal countries.

Esteemed Comrade Lazar, dear Hungarian friends, the Bulgarian people are following with great interest the Hungarian working people's efforts in implementing the decisions of your 12th MSZMP Congress, as well as their all-round successes achieved in building a developed socialist society. With all our hearts we wish you complete success in achieving the noble goals which you have set for yourselves for the sake of the fraternal Hungarian people's well-being and prosperity.

The working people in our country are also enthusiastically working for the implementation of the projects mapped out by the 12th BCP Congress. It is our aspiration to implement comprehensive intensification in all spheres of our socioeconomic life, to improve our socialist democracy even further as a basic factor for the implementation of the BCP's socioeconomic program. This, in our opinion, is the correct path toward the even better and more comprehensive satisfaction of the Bulgarian people's material, social and intellectual needs.

The basic guarantees for our successes are represented by our friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, the Hungarian People's Republic and all other fraternal countries, by our membership in CEMA and the Warsaw Pact. We are inspired by the firm resolve to do everything within our power in order to consistently implement the decisions adopted by the 36th CEMA session on the constant intensification of socialist economic integration, which was held this year in your charming capital.

Comrades, our present meeting is taking place in the circumstances of a difficult international situation. The policy of tension and confrontation, of economic sanctions and blackmail, implemented by the aggressive imperialist circles in the West, and above all in the United States, represent a serious danger to world peace. It undermines the international political and economic cooperation and has a negative effect on mutual relations among all states in Europe and throughout the world.

The Bulgarian people, in alliance with the USSR and the other socialist community countries, are decisively and resolutely defending the cause of peace, cooperation and international understanding. We fully support the CPSU peace program and all proposals submitted by the Soviet Union on disarmament and security. We also hail the unilateral

commitment assumed by the USSR not to be the first to have recourse to nuclear weapons, contained in Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's speech to the UN General Assembly second special disarmament session.

In our opinion the Soviet-American dialogue on the limitation of strategic arms and medium-range missiles in Europe, based on the principles of equal rights and equal security, plays an important role for world peace. We declare, however, that it is inadmissible to take advantage of such negotiations in order to obtain the one-sided disarmament of the Soviet Union and to establish the military superiority of the United States and NATO.

Like all European and other states our country is directly involved and interested in the successful implementation of the Madrid meeting.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria resolutely denounces the policy of genocide against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, conducted by Israel with the consent and protection of American imperialism. We support the proposal to convene an international conference on the peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis with the participation of all states involved, including the PLO -- the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The United Nations Organization is playing and is called upon to play an important role in this respect.

We most resolutely oppose the actions of imperialism in interfering in the domestic affairs of socialist Poland. We are convinced that, with the assistance of the Soviet Union and of the other fraternal socialist countries, the Polish communists and the patriotic forces in Poland will overcome their difficulties and will bring about socialist consolidation in the Polish People's Republic.

Our country, following the path mapped out by the Helsinki conference, is conducting a peace-loving policy of principle, aimed at the transformation of the Balkan Peninsula into a zone free of nuclear weapons, into a stable area of detente.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is firmly resolved to continue its unrelenting struggle for the triumph of the noble humanitarian and consistent, peace-loving policy of the socialist community countries, once again confirmed at the Moscow session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee.

In once again expressing my firm conviction that our present meeting and talks will make their contribution to the intensification of cooperation and integration between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic, I take the liberty to propose a toast:

- To friendship and cooperation between our two fraternal peoples, countries and parties!
- To the unity and cohesion of the socialist camp!
- To the health of Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and to the health of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BPC Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria!
- To the health of Comrade Gyorgy Lazar!
- To the health of all comrades here present!
- Cheers!

OFFICIALS ATTEND GOSR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

LD051202 Budapest MTI in English 1028 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Budapest, November 4 (MTI) -- On the 65th anniversary of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR], a ceremony was held at the headquarters of the Soviet Southern Army Group, which is temporarily stationing in Hungary, Thursday. The meeting was addressed by Lieutenant General Konstantin Kochetov, commander of the Soviet Army group.

Present were Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Army General Lajos Czinige, defence minister, Istvan Horvath, minister of home affairs, Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs and Vladimir Bazovski, Soviet ambassador in Budapest.

TRIBUTE PAID TO 'VICTIMS OF COUNTERREVOLUTION'

LD042142 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Budapest, November 4 (MTI) -- Tribute was paid to the victims of the counter-revolution of 1956 on Thursday today. On behalf of the Budapest party committee, Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, secretaries Laszlo Bekesi, Gabor Borbely, Mrs. Andras Kiraly and Sandor Somogyi and Tibor Zathureczky, secretary of the party leadership of the personnel of the Budapest party committee, laid wreaths in Koeztarsasag Square at the plaque of people killed when they attempted to defend the Budapest party centre. Flowers were laid at the plaque by people who took part in the defence of the party centre and members of the families of the martyrs, and people who were inside the building on that day. Tribute was paid by representatives of the capital's party, state and social bodies.

At the graves in the pantheon of the labour movement in the cemetery on Imre Mezoe Road, wreaths were laid by representatives of the Budapest party committee, the armed services and the Budapest Committee of the Communist Youth Union.

Members of the armed corps were standing a guard of honour in the cemetery at the memorial of people killed in action against the counter-revolution of 1956. Wreaths were laid by representatives of the Budapest party committee, the municipal council, the armed corps, the Association of Hungarian Resisters and Anti-Fascists, the Budapest Committee of the Communist Youth Union, those participating in the defence of the Budapest party centre, and workers and young people of Budapest.

NEPSZABADSAG REPORTS GROWTH IN SMALL BUSINESSES

WA051500 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Oct 82 p 9

[Text] The Budapest City Council Industrial Department has announced that about 1,200 new business work partnerships and 48 small co-ops have been established and more than 5,500 trade licences issued in Budapest during the January-October period.

The majority of small co-ops established this year are active in various lines of production and services; some engage in construction work supporting the private construction efforts of Budapest residents and a few of them specialize in the practical development of innovations.

From the second half of this year the number of enterprise business work partnerships has increased significantly, too. At present there are more than 500 such partnerships helping enterprises in the realization of their business plans. While earlier these outfits were active primarily in technical design and consultation, now they tend to engage mainly in renovation and maintenance work.

Private tradesmen also partake in assuring a better and higher level of consumption for the populace. The supply of skilled persons is generally satisfactory although there is need for more masons and plumbers.

AFP REPORTS VIEWS ON NOV 10 SOLIDARITY STRIKE

NC041444 Paris AFP in English 1417 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 4 (AFP) -- Conflicting pressure from underground union bosses, party moderates and the Catholic hierarchy are being brought to bear on Polish workers this week ahead of a national strike called on November 10 (next Wednesday) by the banned trade union Solidarity. The president of clandestine Solidarity, Zbigniew Bujak, believes the strike is the only way to force the government to accept a "compromise" settlement. Mr Bujak's views were laid down in an article written for the clandestine weekly publication TYGODNIK MAZOWSZE and just received by Western correspondents.

Mr Bujak said that such a "compromise" would have to contain "guarantees" for trade union freedom, "in-depth reforms of the economic system" and future free elections from municipal to parliamentary level. He said the result of the Nov 10 demonstrations and strikes called by Solidarity in protest at the union's recent banning, "must be to totally discredit the regime's policy and propaganda".

As for a general strike proposed for next spring, Mr Bujak said that to obtain results, such a strike would have to last "at least several days" with the aim of achieving by Poland's July 22 national day the release of internees and an amnesty for all martial law offenses. Mr Bujak said in conclusion: "The army, the party and the administration must realize that there will never be order and quiet in Poland without the backing of the people".

On this point, Mr Bujak's analysis tallied with that of a high-ranking member of the communist party, Walery Namiotkiewicz. The latter wrote in today's issue of the army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI that the "silent majority" was growing in Poland but it was not "with the party" for all that. Mr Namiotkiewicz said Solidarity's underground campaign had "achieved none of its objectives. It had "not succeeded in provoking one single strike", merely "street incidents", Mr Namiotkiewicz said, adding however that Solidarity was still able to play on the "real and often justified discontent" of the people. Mr Namiotkiewicz said that while there was no widespread popular support for "political adventurism and street excesses", neither was there "approval or acceptance of our party's policies". "We can say therefore that the overwhelming majority of our society is not against us but that does not mean that it is for us". Mr Namiotkiewicz shares responsibility for ideological questions in the Central Committee. This fact and the appointment of two other so-called "moderates" from the Central Committee to reason with the workers appeared to indicate that the party hoped to play down tension before Nov 10.

Meanwhile in Nowa Huta, near Krakow, scene of recent anti-government violence, Hieronim Kubiak, speaking to party members in the towns' Lenin Steelworks, told them to try to "convince workmates and friends of the need for social peace". He said experience proved that each incident was a step backwards on the path to normalization of life in Poland.

In the struggle being waged by party and Solidarity to win the support of the so-called "silent majority", the Catholic Church will once more have a determining role to play, observers said. Polish Primate Jozef Glemp, who during his recent stay in Italy said he was "absolutely" opposed to the Nov 10 strike was due back in Warsaw later today. He was expected to reiterate this position, reinforced by his talks in Rome with Pope John Paul II.

SOLIDARITY RADIO STATION DISCOVERED IN GDANSK

LD041932 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] A secret radio station has been discovered in Gdansk: [begin recording] Good evening, ladies and gentlemen.

This is Radio Solidarity Gdansk speaking. As from today we will broadcast once a week, every Tuesday at 2200. Because of security considerations, unfortunately, broadcasts will have to be brief. [end recording]

The security services of the Citizens' Militia voivodship headquarters in Gdansk have discovered and liquidated the illegally operating radio station broadcasting the programs of the so-called Radio Solidarity Gdansk.

The radio station was equipped with several Western-made transmitters, a large quantity of other radio equipment as well as electronic equipment and a number of assembled transmitters adapted to operate in the VHF band and ready for use.

In addition evidence such as written texts and tapes with recordings of broadcast programs and other programs prepared for transmission were found. These materials contain false information, slandering the system and the state authorities, as well as appeals inciting the disturbance of public order.

In the above case a number of persons have been arrested during the transmission of another radio program. They include: Engineer Tadeusz Plawinski, chairman of the former Solidarity Work's Commission in the Komuna Paryska Shipyard in Gdynia, who was in hiding since December 1981 and for whom arrest warrants were issued. Also arrested was Alina Bardzinska, an employee of the Orbis Hotel in Gdansk. A summary investigation has been started in this case.

CITIZENS' MILITIA DISSOLVES 'ILLEGAL YOUTH GROUP'

LD041916 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] The security service of the Citizens' Militia [MO] voivodship headquarters in Lublin has dissolved an illegal youth group which has been active in the city for some time, under the name Young Pilsudskiites. Its members -- pupils of Lublin secondary schools and young people who were neither working nor studying -- produced and distributed primitively -- produced leaflets with antistate and anti-Soviet content, and pulled down and destroyed red, and white and red flags. They also undertook attempts at sabotage, among others on 13 May when they tried to throw bottles with petrol into several trucks. Three most active members of the group will be tried before a juvenile court.

INDICTMENTS ISSUED FOR ILLEGAL WEAPONS POSSESSION

LD041754 Warsaw PAP in English 1444 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Nov -- Last October military prosecutors preferred charges under a summary procedure against 148 persons, said a communique issued by the military General Prosecutor's Office.

Apart from persons charged with illegally distributing leaflets, inciting strikes and engaging in union activity, charges were preferred against Janusz D., without a trade or profession, and Robert L., employed at state tele-transmission works in Warsaw. The two acting in collusion conducted illegal trade in weapons and possessed without licence 13 firearms and large amounts of ammunition.

Ryszard S., a goldsmith jeweller of Lodz, was charged with illegal possession of 5 pistols and over 2,000 rounds of ammunition of diverse calibre. Wiktor S., a cab owner of Kielce, is accused of illegally producing and stockpiling considerable amounts of firearms, ammunition and explosives which could seriously endanger human life and health and were a hazard to property.

PRIMATE MAY MEET JARUZELSKI BEFORE 10 NOV

NC041533 Paris AFP in English 1520 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 4 (AFP) -- Polish Primate Archbishop Josef Glomp may meet Polish head of state Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski before November 10, the archbishop said here today upon his return from a 10-day trip to Italy. The outlawed trade union Solidarity has called for a national strike on November 10. The archbishop has not met with General Jaruzelski since Solidarity was banned by the Polish parliament on October 8.

Archbishop Glomp also said that the arrangements and timing of Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland next year would be determined during meetings between the Polish Episcopacy and the government. As to "conditions" being satisfactory or not for the pope to visit his native Poland, the archbishop said: "First, we will set up a date and then we will examine the conditions. There are several factors to consider since I cannot read the future," he added. He said his trip to Italy "was not directly linked to the coming of the pope." "It is here that we will arrange this visit and the date will be communicated to the pope after he returns (to the Vatican) from his trip to Spain," the archbishop said.

The archbishop said about his meeting with General Jaruzelski: "I think that the conditions exist for such a visit. The time is always right for continuing a dialogue between the church and the state."

Glomp on Jaruzelski, Pope

LD041650 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Early this afternoon Archbishop Jozef Glomp, primate of Poland, returned home from Rome. Here is what he said to journalists gathered at the airport:

[Begin recording] [Question] The primate said that following his return conditions might arise for a meeting with Premier Jaruzelski. Have such conditions arisen?

[Answer] Yes, I believe that such conditions for a meeting and continuation of the dialogue of the church and the state continue to exist.

[Question] Did the primate's journey to Rome bring closer the moment when the holy father could come to Poland?

[Answer] My stay in Rome is not closely connected with the coming of the holy father; we will discuss his journey here. [Words indistinct] after his return from Spain, I think.

[Question] Does his coming depend only on establishing the date with the authorities [words indistinct]?

[Answer] Let us establish the date first and after this, depending on the date, we will seek the best conditions.

[Question] How does the primate see these conditions?

[Answer] It is difficult to see future conditions. The matter of the holy father's visit is a matter of the future. I cannot speak about what the future will be like since it depends on very many factors; it depends to some degree on all of us.

[Question] Is it possible that the meeting with General Jaruzelski may take place before 10 November?

[Answer] It is possible.

[Question] On what does it depend for this meeting to take place before 10 November?

[Answer] It would depend on the mutual agreement on the date. Normally this kind of matter is discussed with officials and then the date is established, well, simply it is necessary to agree.

[Question] Does this mean that no preliminary decisions have yet been made on this issue?

[Answer] No, there are none. You must know, ladies and gentlemen, that I have just returned from Spain. I think that the holy father is enjoying his stay in Spain; he feels good in this interesting country, such a beautiful Christian country [words indistinct].

[end recording]

Warsaw Report

LD041624 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Archbishop Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, returned to Warsaw today from Rome. The primate was met at the Warsaw airport by, among others, Bishop Jerzy Modzelewski, Bishop Wladyslaw (Niziolek) and Adam Lopatka, minister of religious affairs. During his visit to Italy, Archbishop Jozef Glemp received a peace award which is conferred annually by the Catholic Civic Committee of the town of Taranto. He also accompanied Pope John Paul II during the initial days of his tour to Spain.

The primate of Poland told journalists gathered at the airport that he is ready for talks in the near future with General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

SENTENCING OF FORMER OFFICIALS REPORTED

AU041514 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30/31 Oct, 1 Nov 82 p 9

[PAP report: "Court Proceedings Thus Far Against Persons Formerly Occupying Leadership Posts"]

[Text] The Ministry of Justice reports: Meeting halfway the large interest displayed by society in the legal proceedings against persons who used to occupy leadership posts, the press spokesman for the Ministry of Justice has presented the following report on this matter:

Up to 25 October this year, the Ministry of Justice had dealt with 124 cases against 331 persons. Thirty percent of this number are persons against whom legal proceedings were initiated because of offenses closely tied up with the leadership posts they formerly occupied. Up to 25 October, verdicts had been issued in 75 cases (over 50 percent of all cases) involving 146 persons. One hundred nine persons were convicted, 24 found not guilty and the case against 12 people was dismissed (including conditional case dismissals in the case of 2 persons). One person was acquitted.

Sentences have been applied in 26 cases, and sentences in the remaining cases are being appealed upon the application of the prosecution or the defense.

Despite the complexity of many of these cases and the discrepancies connected with many of them, the cases and the persons involved can only be divided into the most general categories.

The first group comprises persons who used to occupy the highest state posts and who will appear before the state tribunal in accordance with the recently adopted law. Persons in this group have been interned, and in those cases where the persons have also committed common offenses, judicial bodies are conducting preliminary proceedings and in some of these cases sentences have already been passed. These persons, in accordance with society's opinion, will be tried above all for activities which violated the Constitution and which resulted in the country being afflicted with such a deep economic and socio-political crisis.

It is understandable that the criminal proceedings or a lack of criminal proceedings against these persons are being watched very closely by the community. Some sentences are upsetting people. Together with the establishment of the state tribunal, these cases are becoming the news of the day.

The second group comprises persons occupying responsible posts in the social hierarchy, from deputy ministers to voivodship committee first secretaries who committed offenses involving the misuse of their position, inefficient management, corruption or misappropriation of funds. These are very serious cases which arouse understandable interest among society or among people in certain social circles because of the kind of people involved. In this group of cases, one often comes across complicated and sometimes fragmentary accusations, especially when a case lasts a long time because of a huge amount of evidence and a large number of witnesses, as in the case of M. Szczepanski.

The following are among the persons convicted as of 25 October:

1. Three former ministers and a former president of the main customs office:

- A) Adam Glazur, former minister of the construction and construction materials industry, was sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 7 years, a fine of Z150,000, confiscation of property (a house in Popow on the Bug River) and loss of civic rights for 7 years;
- B) Franciszek Kaim, former minister of metallurgy, was sentenced by deprivation of freedom for 1 year, a fine of Z300,000, and banned from holding leadership posts for 3 years;
- C) Jan Kulpinski, former minister of the mining and power industry, was sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 1 and 1/2 years, conditionally suspended for 2 years, plus a fine Z50,000;
- D) Eugeniusz Dostojewski, former president of the main customs office, was sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 2 years, conditionally suspended for 3 years, and fined Z50,000. The prosecution has appealed this sentence.

2. Two former deputy ministers:

- A) Eugeniusz Pacia, former deputy minister in the Ministry of Food Industry and Purchases, was sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 5 years, fined Z40,000 deprived of civic rights for 2 years, banned from holding leadership posts for 5 years and had some of this property confiscated;
- B) Janusz Szotek, former first deputy to the minister of the machine engineering industry, was found not guilty of the charges against him (the prosecution had appealed).

3. Nine former voivodas:

- A) Stanislaw Radosz, former voivoda of Leszno Voivodship, was sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 3 years 6 months, fined Z120,000, deprived of civic rights for 2 years and banned from holding leadership posts for 5 years;

- B) Wladyslaw Bobek, former voivoda of Tarnobrzeg Voivodship, was acquitted because of the low social danger of his deed;
- C) Andrzej Sliwinski, former voivoda of Pila Voivodship, was sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 2 years, was conditionally suspended for 4 years, fined Z120,000, and had a hunting rifle confiscated.
- D) Jan Przytarski, former voivoda of Torun Voivodship, was found not guilty;
- E) Henryk Stachowiak, former voivoda of Opole Voivodship, was sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 2 years, conditionally suspended for 4 years, and fined Z60,000;
- F) Stanislaw Cozas, former voivoda of Poznan Voivodship, was found not guilty;
- G) Jozef Stanski, former voivoda of Kilce Voivodship, was sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 1 year, conditionally suspended for 2 years, and fined Z80,000; his sentence was publicized;
- H) Jan Stepien, former voivoda of Slupsk Voivodship, was found not guilty.
4. Six former deputy voivodas;
5. Seven former PZPR voivodship committee secretaries;
6. Two heads of PZPR voivodship committee departments;
7. Five PZPR municipal committee and voivodship committee secretaries;
8. Sixteen mayors and deputy mayors of cities and executive officers of rural parishes.

Noteworthy among this group are the sentences against Mark Wolyniak, former deputy mayor of the city of Plock, who was sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 10 years and fined Z200,000, and against Bernard Kokowski, former mayor of Koszalin, who was sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 7 years, fined Z200,000 and had part of his property confiscated.

9. One former rector of the University of Silesia, Henryk Rechowicz, was sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 3 years and fined Z250,000.

10. Czeslaw Wojter, a Sejm deputy during the previous Sejm term, was sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 1 and 1/2 years, conditionally suspended for 3 years, and fined Z60,000.

11. In addition, 8 heads of sections in voivodship bureaus and 35 heads of enterprises were tried.

All in all, courts meted out the following sentences of deprivation of freedom.

- 1) Sentences of over 5 years (comprising sentences of 6, 7, 9 and 10 years) passed on 12 persons;
- 2) Sentences of 2 to 5 years passed on 40 persons;

3) Sentences ranging from 1 year to 2 years, passed on 51 persons.

Eighty-three persons were fined besides being deprived of their freedom. Of these, 40 persons were fined over 250,000. Six persons were given fines only, ranging from 210,000 to 245,000.

In cases covered by the law, courts demanded that the damage which had been caused and not repaired be compensated for, and in 25 cases, courts imposed an additional penalty, a ban on holding leadership posts.

Discussing the sentences which have been passed against this background, one must say that the severest sentences were passed in cases involving misappropriation of social property and corruption. Nevertheless, in the majority of cases, those involving uneconomical management, misappropriation of various objects, misuse of one's position, building a house more cheaply, illegal purchase of a car and so on, courts imposed shorter sentences of deprivation of freedom, often with a conditional suspension thereof, but they always made up for this by imposing a suitably heavy sentence, namely confiscation of property.

In the majority of the cases mentioned above, higher-level courts are reexamining the decisions of the lower-level courts, often altering the sentences which have been already meted out. The fact that the accused have held responsible positions has been taken into consideration by the courts as an aggravating circumstance, but not always to the necessary extent. However, it is still too early to make a general appraisal of court decisions on cases which are still being appealed.

Nevertheless, the fact is that although some social circles hold the simplified view that most former leadership cadres are dishonest people and criminal proceedings ought to be commenced against them, this view is not completely true. For a long time, all reports made to various bodies by citizens were meticulously investigated. Thorough checks were carried out and many preliminary proceedings were initiated. However, during the prosecutor's investigations and during the trial itself, not all accusations were confirmed.

One should also remember that despite criminal sanctions, courts are also imposing high property penalties in the above cases. Persons who have grown rich in a dishonest manner lose all the property they have gained dishonestly, and even their entire property. In addition, those convicted must return what they have gained as a result of their illegal activity -- this they must return in accordance with the rules of civilian law. They are taxed and lose their entitlement to apartments or to land for building or recreation. They also lose the chance to hold leadership posts in the future. Therefore, their careers are finished. Sometimes, and this is a very heavy burden, courts impose an additional penalty of publishing the sentence in the media, which means an additional moral condemnation for the offender.

RAKOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON POLITICAL SITUATION

LD050216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Consultations are being held between representatives of the party and government authorities and enterprise work forces from the entire country. Today deputy premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski arrived at a consultation with the management and party aktiv of the Katowice steelworks. Here is an interview he gave our reported:

[Begin recording] [Question] What is the political situation in the country (?like)?

[Answer] Well, it seems to me that in Poland a slow but sure stabilization of moods and emotions is in progress. It is, of course, still a long way from that stabilization which will facilitate the development of the economy, of the life of the community, which will mark out (?future) prospects. But at any rate I assess that (?there is) considerable progress in this sphere.

I shall add that this progress does not mean that the differences of opinion are disappearing, nor are the divisions disappearing among the community. As for differences in opinion, I think that in general the community will always have different views. On the other hand, as for the divisions, they have been (?increased) by the economic and material situation of a given family or group. The problem lies in the fact that last year divisions appeared already not on a (?purely) economic basis, but on the basis of frequently irrational, unrealistic, conceptions about what Poland can afford and what it cannot afford. Attitudes full of not only passion, but also hatred and malice, began to gain the upper hand. This was a community which was increasingly at loggerheads with itself. So these are the negative phenomena. Now returning to this November, the month we are in now, it seems to me that despite everything we have here, we observe constant progress.

Indeed I once said in an interview that the nation cannot be on a swing for 2 whole years. It must eventually settle down [word indistinct]. [end recording]

BARCIKOWSKI DISCUSSES SOCIOPOLITICAL SITUATION

AU041056 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30-31 Oct 82 p 8

[PAP report: "The Current Sociopolitical Situation — Party Tasks"]

[Text] On 29 October Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, met with PZPR Central Committee lecturers in Warsaw. The meeting, which centered on a discussion of the current sociopolitical situation in the country and the party's tasks in this connection, particularly in relation to the fight against antisocialist forces, was chaired by Walery Namiotkiewicz, chief of the ideological department of the PZPR Central Committee.

Kazimierz Barcikowski spoke during the first part of the meeting. He presented a comprehensive and concise picture of the most important factors and determinants affecting the present sociopolitical situation and was able to characterize the sum total of party activity in this context. Here are a few points from his speech:

The fight against antisocialist forces cannot be narrowed down exclusively to the political sphere. The 10th plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee which ended the day before was only ostensibly devoted to economic problems. The contents of the plenum are directly related to these sociopolitical problems.

It is necessary to take into account that the political battle is being waged in order to win the consciousness of the working people. The fight against counterrevolutionary adventurism will be all the more effective the sooner our currently difficult economic and market situation improves. It is necessary for the party to be the initiator of actions which would involve all working people in the solution of common issues and break down moods of passivity, frustration and despondency.

The crisis is deepened by the economic sanctions leveled against us by the U.S. Government and the majority of NATO countries. These countries have not stopped at economic sanctions but have embarked on aggressive and subversive political activities against Poland. Today there is no room for the illusion that anyone other than we could lead Poland back onto the road to stability and overcome the crisis.

The 10th PZPR Central Committee plenum defined the general strategy in the struggle to overcome economic difficulties. The party should be the spokesman for the activities which — in concrete areas of life such as workplaces — bring progress and are consequently responsible for an improvement in the situation on a nationwide scale. The most important task is therefore to propagate a feeling of responsibility for the implementation of the economic reform.

There is great significance in the initiative shown by party members who create the social structures of state and economic existence. No one could now doubt that a prerequisite for our emergence from martial law is the creation of mechanisms which will guarantee normalization. The Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth, workers self-management bodies and the reborn trade union movement all provide the chance for the development of social initiative, for the involvement of all citizens in tasks related to overcoming our difficulties. This is likewise the best road for the party to take in rebuilding its strength and leading role in society.

The party opposes the destructive activities of its political opponent -- the underground at home and abroad in centers of anticommunist diversionary propaganda which work in close cooperation -- by engaging in constructive activities aimed at leading the country out of the crisis for the sake of consolidating socialist democracy and in the service of the workers class.

Kazimierz Barcikowski then replied to many questions put to him during the second part of the meeting and elaborated on the problems which he had broached in his speech.

Attends Party Meeting

LD041048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Yesterday Kazimierz Barcikowski visited the Szczecin shipyard named after Adolf Warski. He took part in a report-back meeting of the departmental part organization of the K-2 unit of which he is a member.

In his speech Kazimierz Barcikowski said, among other things, that the party is faced with the need of bringing the country onto a normal path of development. There is no other political force in Poland which can put forward to the community a program for coming out of the crisis. One cannot consider calls for strikes and street adventures fixed for new dates to be a program, and these are the only things opponents of our political system are proposing. Our program, Kazimierz Barcikowski said, consists of the Ninth PZPR Congress resolutions -- which are being consistently implemented -- Central Committee resolutions on the economy and young people, and political initiatives of the party for uniting citizens and creating conditions for the lifting of martial law. There is no doubt, after all, that the lifting of martial law, which General Wojciech Jaruzelski has announced, can take place in conditions of calm and stabilization and not street occurrences and strikes. Speaking of the activities of centers hostile towards us in the West, the secretary of the Central Committee said that credit difficulties, the backing of our internal antisocialist forces, are more important for some Western political circles than economic cooperation with our country. Thus, we must count on our own resources and economic cooperation with socialist countries.

MILEWSKI ADDRESSES WORKERS ON CURRENT SITUATION

LD022106 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Overcoming the political and economic crisis is the main subject of discussions held during the report-back and election campaign in basic and lower level echelons of the PZPR. Miroslaw Milewski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, spoke on the course of the 10th Central Committee plenum to the party aktive of the Ponar-Biel appliance and fixture factory in Bialystok.

BEJGER ADDRESSES YOUTH ACTIVISTS IN GDANSK

LD022318 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] A working meeting of party and youth activists took place today in the Lenin Shipyards in Gdansk.

It discussed the tasks of shipyard workforces and the role of party members in implementing the decisions of the 10th PZPR Central Committee plenum. During the meeting it was ascertained that the Gdansk shipyard is implementing this year's targets in particularly difficult conditions, due mainly to great delays in coproduction supplies.

However, despite difficulties the realization of this year's plan is progressing at the level of last year's target implementation. In the view of speakers, the introduction of a modified, motivated system of wages should contribute to increasing the efficiency of work done by the shipyards.

Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship party committee, was present at the meeting. He stressed that the decisions of the 10th plenum gave a high status to the maritime economy.

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS ARMY BRIEFING 4 NOV

LD042204 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Report by Capt Karol Nowakowski]

[Text] A central briefing of the leading cadres of the armed forces of the Polish People's Republic took place today. Present at the briefing was Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of Military Council of National Salvation and minister of national defense.

Those present summed up the implementation of tasks in 1982. The main directions for the activities of the armed forces for the nearest future and for 1983 have been determined.

It was stressed that the Polish People's Army will invariably act for the processes of normalization and social calm as well as for the security of the Polish People's Republic.

In the evening, the chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation met outstanding soldiers and junior commanders who have achieved best results in military service. General Jaruzelski showed keen interest in their training and living conditions. He thanked all the soldiers for their exemplary service and work for Poland. He also expressed his appreciation for their parents and dear ones.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER COMMENTS ON HARVEST

LD042238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski was present at today's national conference in Warsaw of deputy voivodas dealing with the agriculture and food economy. Minister of Agriculture and Food Economy Jerzy Wojtecki was in the chair.

Minister Jerzy Wojtecki was interviewed during the recess.

[Begin Wojtecki recording] We can now make a full evaluation of the situation in agriculture this year as the last sugar beets are being harvested and farmers embark on final field work. Thus, at today's conference, when reporting on the current situation in agriculture, we have also presented to voivodas the targets facing us in this particular situation and in the coming period.

This was not a bad year for cereals. We have harvested 1.5 million tons more grain, although still not enough for our needs. Imports must continue. But in this respect the situation is better than in past years. The sugar beet crop is better than originally anticipated. I think we will produce not much less sugar than in the good past year. The production of potatoes is not so good. We have harvested 10 million fewer tons of potatoes than last year. The harvest of fodder crops is also worse. And this complicates the situation in animal production. [end recording]

PAPER CALLS FOR END TO SUGAR RATIONING

PMO41325 Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKA in Polish 25 Oct 82 pp 1-2

[Article by Wojciech Machnicki: "Had There Been Plenty of Sugar, the Cows Would Not Have Eaten the Apples -- in Chasing Moonshiners, Minister Lakomiec Harms Housewives' Interests"]

[Text] (Own information) When ration cards -- elegantly termed "coupons" -- were being introduced several years ago, a lot was being said about the temporary nature of the rationing. So far it has been thus "temporary" for a mere 5 years. True, now and again, as a gracious bounty, some extra sugar is allowed, said to give housewives a chance to make preserves. But the only person to be happy with her allocations is probably [Price Affairs] Minister Krasinski's own wife, who is not only happy but presumably can even make enough preserves to last her all winter with her rations.

In Poland sugar is supposedly in short supply. It is even being sent to us in large quantities within the aid-to-Poland schemes. At the same time the world is choking in an abundance of sugar. Warehouses are full of it and world reserves, which at present amount to 28 million tons, constitute some 35 percent of this year's global production. By the end of this year the reserves will probably increase by 4 million tons. In a situation where demand is stable and production continues to increase, sugar prices are falling rapidly. A few years ago, when sugar rationing was being introduced in Poland, 1 ton of this product could cost even in excess of \$1,000. Currently 1 ton of sugar can be bought for \$115.

This means that a kilogram of sugar costs, at world market prices, 11.5 U.S. cents (as noted in late September this year at the New York Stock Exchange). If we assume the black market rate for 1 U.S. dollar in Poland to be Z350, then the world price for sugar (that is, the black market price) works out at Z40.25 per kilogram (say it: forty zloty twenty-five groszy per kilogram!). Let it be remembered that the retail price for sugar in Poland is -- in line with the economic reform -- Z46 per kg. This at the time when the dean of Poland's sugar industry, Jozef Markiewicz, estimates in the columns of POLITYKA that this year's sugar campaign might yield some 18,000 tons of sugar more than last year.

Thus, since our domestic warehouses are presumably not short of sugar either, and considering also the fact that it would be rather difficult to sell it for dollars at the current prices, it would be advisable to abolish rationing, the more so in that whole heaps of apples are lying about the roadside ditches, and apples are this year's forced -- although by no means favorite -- fodder for cattle. If our housewives had enough sugar at their disposal to be able to make preserves, then at least a part of this year's "disastrous bumper crop" of apples would not have to be fed to the cattle.

At the same time, ministers of the Polish Government do not even want to have the abolition of rationing mentioned in their presence. Ah well, they must have taken too much to heart the statement that "there is no return to the pre-August state of affairs". [Domestic Trade and Services] Minister Lakomiec even conjectures that deregulated sales of sugar might result in an upsurge in the moonshine industry. And what if it did, Mr Minister! How much more sugar might come to be used for distilling vodka? Some 3 to 5 percent? No more. And how much would we benefit in terms of fruit preserves -- for which sugar is essential? Because it would be mostly housewives who would be buying it on the free market. At prices -- let me repeat -- higher than world market quotations! It would seem that it is high time to have sugar on the free market. But this decision is not up to me.

BELCHATOV COAL MINERS EXCEED PLAN BY 40 PERCENT

LD050728 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1520 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Over a period of 10 months miners at the brown coal mine Belchatow extracted over 1.76 million tons of coal, thus exceeding planned tasks by nearly 40 percent.

SWEDISH CHICKEN TO BE AVAILABLE IN DECEMBER

LD050722 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] We have good news for poultry gourmets. In December a portion of chicken will be available on rations. Over 700 tons of poultry have been purchased in Sweden.

RESULTS OF OBODOWSKI'S MOSCOW TALKS REPORTED

LD032204 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Janusz Obodowski, deputy premier and chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers, has ended a 2-day working visit to Moscow. He was received by Premier Tikhonov, met Deputy Premier Baybakov, chairman of the Soviet Planning Committee, and Deputy Premier Talyzin.

The aim of the visit was to coordinate next year's programs of Polish-Soviet trade exchange, and to discuss the concepts of further development of economic cooperation.

Next year's trade exchange will be greater than this year's and will change in a significant way structurally. In Polish exports to the Soviet Union, the part played by machines and equipment will fall by almost 70 percent, with a simultaneous lowering in sales of light industry products and market goods. In imports from the Soviet Union a 15 percent growth in the part played by raw materials and components has been envisaged. Supplies of many market goods will also be higher.

The Soviet side also guarantees a balanced flow of supplies, in order to ensure regular production for our industry.

More on Talks

LD041348 Warsaw PAP in English 1126 GMT 4 Nov 82

[By PAP correspondent Leslaw Kolijewicz]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Nov (PAP) -- Vice-Premier and Chairman of the government Planning Commission Janusz Obodowski ended his two-day working visit to Moscow.

The Polish vice-premier's working visit to the Soviet Union was connected with his taking up of the function of chairman of the Planning Commission and was aimed to agree on [word indistinct] of Polish-Soviet trade in 1983 and to discuss concepts of further development of economic cooperation in the years 1984-1985 and by 1990 in the long-range.

The results of the present talks with the leadership of the Soviet Government are of basic importance for accomplishing the programmes to reconstruct and develop the Polish economy, Vice-Premier Janusz Obodowski told PAP correspondent in Moscow. Proposals and concepts put forward by our side met with full understanding and support, with the will to actively develop bilateral cooperation and mutual assistance, he added.

This is reflected in and proved by decisions on Polish-Soviet trade next year. We have agreed that this trade will not only exceed this year's [word indistinct] but also its structure will be significantly changed. To this end all the accessible possibilities will be used by both sides, the vice-premier continued.

Thus, the share of [word indistinct] plant will increase in Polish exports to the USSR by nearly 70 percent next year. This will be accompanied by decreased exports of products of the light industry and others included in the group of marketables for the population. Our imports of raw materials and materials for production from the USSR are expected to increase by 15 percent. Soviet deliveries of many marketables will also increase. In the present situation of our country and with a blockade of deliveries of raw materials imposed by Western states, those decisions are of utmost significance, the vice-premier said.

As it is known, in fanning political tensions in the world the biggest Western states ever more frequently employ pressure and various economic restrictions against socialist countries, and against Poland in particular. This demands from us to adopt an appropriately active economic policy and strategy, primarily in the field of imports and exports. Hence, particular importance is due and will continue to be due to the question of far-sighted reorientation of Polish exports from capitalist to socialist zones, and particularly to the USSR. However, this calls for appropriate decisions by partners, including guarantees that products offered by us will be purchased [words indistinct].

The Polish industry has potentially big possibilities for developing exports to the USSR. To use them most effectively it will be necessary to introduce export-oriented (?specializations) in several branches of production. Today, our shipping industry is such a branch. It is necessary to find at least two other branches which would secure currency returns (?no smaller) than one billion roubles a year from each branch. This is possible. Such a chance can be provided by, for example, building machines, the vice-premier went on.

What I have in mind is big, homogeneous transactions and not exports of various small items as it has been mostly practised till today. We initially proposed such concepts and this met with great interest of the Soviet side. On our part we hope that, with the improving structure of Polish-Soviet trade and economic cooperation, we shall need not more than 2 years to introduce specialization in our exports to the Soviet Union, Vice-Premier Obodowski said in conclusion.

LENINGRAD CONSULATE CELEBRATES WORKERS' CENTENARY

LD301114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] A ceremonial meeting devoted to the centenary of the Polish workers' movement has taken place in the General Consulate of the Polish People's Republic in Leningrad. Leningrad party authorities, activists of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society, veterans of the workers' and revolutionary movement, representatives of Leningrad work enterprises, and eminent creators of Soviet culture and journalists took part. Soviet Army officers, who performed command functions over Polish troops in the period 1944-56 also attended the meeting.

A similar ceremony was held in the Leningrad House of Friendship.

POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MEETING REPORTED

LD292328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] A meeting has taken place in Warsaw between the chairmen of voivodship boards of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society.

During the meeting which was chaired by Stanislaw Wronski, chairman of the Main Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, a report on the present state of cooperation with the Soviet Union was presented by Stanislaw Wylupek, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers and government plenipotentiary for coordinating economic relations with the Soviet Union.

He said Poland attaches great importance to the development of these contacts. In the difficult period in which our country finds itself, Soviet aid plays a particularly significant role, among other things in alleviating the effects of economic restrictions applied against Poland by the U.S. Administration and by some Western countries.

With Soviet help we are developing our own production potential, giving employment to tens of thousands of people. We are covering raw materials and other material needs. From the Soviet Union we import among other things: crude oil, natural gas, cotton, iron ore, cellulose. Our export consists above all of machinery and equipment.

During the meeting, the society's preparations for celebrating the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution, and the 60th founding anniversary of the Soviet Union were discussed.

OLSZOWSKI RECEIVES CPSU DELEGATION 25-29 OCT

LD300422 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] At the invitation of the PZPR Primary Committee in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a delegation of the CPSU committee in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs stayed in Warsaw between 25 and 29 October. Anatoliy Grishchenko, the first secretary of the committee, was a member of the delegation. Views and experiences on party work in the ideological and political sphere as well as that of professional training were exchanged. The delegation also had talks in the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Department and in the Warsaw PZPR District Committee. The Soviet guests have also been received by Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo.

WARSAW OUTLINES GREAT OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY PLANS

LD032132 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Ceremonies to mark the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution are beginning. The events, which this year coincide with the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union, will be attended by a delegation of the Central Board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society that has arrived in our country. The delegation is led by Petr Strautmanis, chairman of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The day after tomorrow the delegation will take part in a solemn concert in Warsaw's Wielki Theater. This will be the highlight of the commemoration of Great October in our country. The Soviet guests will also visit Poznan.

USSR Delegation Arrives

LD042258 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] In many places celebrations of the 65th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution have begun.

In Poznan a friendship meeting with the participation of the Poznan old town district sociopolitical aktiv, representatives of work enterprises and students has taken place. A delegation of the Central Board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society with Petr Strautmanis, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Latvian Republic and deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Soviet Union, arrived. Also present were: Stanislaw Kalkus, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee; Edward Duda, secretary of the Council of State and member of the Main Board Presidium of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society; voivodship leaders; Maj Gen Edward Lukasik, first secretary of the party voivodship committee; and Marian Krol, the voivoda. The participants of the meeting laid flowers at the heros' monument at the citadel and visited the nearby Poznan city museum of liberation.

WIEJACZ MEETS WITH FINLAND'S STENBACK IN HELSINKI

LD022116 Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 2 Nov 82

[By PAP correspondent Andrzej Nowicki]

[Text] Helsinki 2 Nov -- Poland's Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz paid a visit to Finland on Nov 1-2. He was received by Finland's Foreign Minister Par Stenback and held talks with Secretary of State at the Foreign Ministry Matti Tuovinen and Director General Richard Mueller. The talks concentrated on the coming CSCE meeting in Madrid and some international issues. The talks were attended by Poland's Ambassador to Finland Jozef Fajkowski.

Both countries played an important and active role in the CSCE process. Poland was one of the initiators of the conference on security and participated in all its stages similarly as Finland where the first stage of the CSCE started in Helsinki. The present consultations carried out by Jozef Wiejacz with Finnish politicians just before a new round of the Madrid meeting reflect the significance attached to the meeting and its positive results by both Poland and Finland.

REPORT ON EXPANDED ECONOMIC TIES WITH IRAQ

LD050322 Warsaw PAP in English 2133 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Baghdad 4 Nov -- Poland and Iraq have agreed to further expand their economic, scientific and technological ties in spite of the internal difficulties experienced by both countries.

Decisions to this effect were taken by the two-countries' mixed economic cooperation commission during its Baghdad session chaired by foreign trade ministers Tadeusz Nestorowicz and Hasan 'Ali.

Poland is party to over 100 contracts for Iraqi investment projects, a huge job at which Iraq is currently employing more than 13,000 Polish engineers, technicians and high-skilled workers. Last year Polish exports to Iraq amounted to 100 million dollars. They have risen to 175 million dollars over the first nine months of this year, excluding sub-contract revenues.

Poland will be implementing an expanded programme for road and bridge building, land irrigation, cellular concrete and lime plants, high voltage power transmission lines and railway lines. Polish specialists will be also invited to run some of Iraqi industrial enterprises.

During his visit to Baghdad Minister Nestorowicz was received by President Saddam Husayn, conferred with Vice-Premier Taha Yasin Ramadan, and with trade, construction, industry, agriculture and agricultural reform ministers.

He also visited the 19th international fair where Poland is represented by 13 foreign trade companies.

GREECE'S PREMIER PAPANDREOU ENDS VISIT

Talks Conclude 4 Nov

AU041244 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 04/11/1982 -- On November 4 official talks concluded between the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, Andreas Papandreou.

During the last round of talks the Romanian head of state and the Greek premier expressed once more their satisfaction at the open, friendly and fruitful character of the dialogue conducted in a spirit of understanding and mutual esteem. The sides expressed the conviction that the understandings established would make an important factor in the stronger development of the Romanian-Hellenic collaboration in the economic, political, technical, scientific, cultural and other fields of activity, and would mark a new stage in the relations between Romania and Greece.

At the same time there was stressed the importance of the exchange of views on major issues of the international political life, that singled out the wish of the two countries to contribute, in tight collaboration, to the promotion of a policy of detente and disarmament, collaboration and respect of the national independence, to the setting in of a climate of peace, security, confidence and wide cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and throughout the world.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou agreed to issue a joint declaration mentioning the results and conclusions of the talks, reasserting the resolve of Romania and Greece to strengthen further the collaboration between them both bilaterally and in the world arena.

Cooperation Documents Signed

AU042047 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1841 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 04/11/1982 -- On November 4 Gheorghe Petrescu, Romanian deputy prime minister, and Yannis Pottakis, alternate minister of national economy of Greece, signed a protocol for the application of the frame-agreement on the development of the economic, industrial, technical and scientific cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hellenic Republic.

The same day there was also signed the frame contract of cooperation in the field of transports between Romania and the Hellenic Republic, by Ion Nicolescu, first deputy minister of transports and telecommunications, and Kostas Aslanis, deputy minister of transports of Greece.

Machinery Enterprise Visited

AU042046 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/11/1982 -- Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, accompanied by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu visited in the morning of November 4 the heavy machines manufacturing enterprise in Bucharest, a unit representative for the machine-building industry in Romania. Present were also the officials accompanying the Hellenic guest on his Romanian visit. During the visit to that modern Bucharest enterprise possibilities were approached of collaborating with Greek firms in the field of machine building.

Joint Declaration Reported

AU042105 Bucharest ACERPRES in English 1846 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Report on "Romanian-Hellenic Joint Declaration" issued on Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's 2-4 November visit to Romania]

[Text] Bucharest ACERPRES 04/11/1982 -- The document signed on November 4 by Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Andreas Papandreou of the Hellenic Republic, released in Bucharest at the conclusion of the official visit of friendship made by the Greek premier, points out among other things that during the talks the two parties emphasized the traditional ties of friendship between the Romanian people and the Hellenic people, the continuous ascending evolution of the relations between Romania and Greece which in present conditions scored a new development.

The two parties paid particular attention to the development of the economic relations between the two countries, expressing their satisfaction at the ascending development of the bilateral economic exchanges, they stressed the importance of joint ventures as an advanced form of economic exchanges.

In this respect special reference was made to the existing cooperation in the field of oil drilling in various parts of Greece, to the study on the electrification of the railway between Athens and Thessaloniki, to the possibility of extending the telephone network of Greece, the construction of a timber plant, the production of cosmetics as well as the good functioning of the joint ventures in the field of marketing of various goods, in maritime and road transport, etc.

The parties pointed out the possibilities to develop cooperation projects in such fields as: energy and raw materials, road, railway and sea transport, communications and sea transport, communications and telecommunications, oil drilling, petrochemistry and chemistry and others.

There was also underlined the necessity of encouraging the efforts of setting up new joint ventures of production and marketing in fields like: transport, constructions, oil prospecting, chemical and petrochemical industry, car industry etc. At the same time, the parties have agreed to intensify their efforts in order to develop their cooperation on third markets.

In order to extend the bilateral economic relations, during the visit there was signed a protocol concerning the implementation of the agreement-programme for the development of economic, industrial and technico-scientific cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hellenic Republic.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou made a profound analysis of the international situation. They noted with satisfaction a large convergence of views between Romania and Greece on the current developments as well as the measures to be taken to ensure peace and security, the joint declaration shows.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou expressed their deep concern over the particularly serious tension existing today in international relations which generates the danger of new conflicts and military confrontation. They underlined that this situation is the result of the unsolved acute problems which the contemporary world is facing and of the appearance of new conflicts and hotbeds of war, the manifestation of a policy of force or threat of force, the persistence of the policy of zones of influence, the interference in domestic affairs, the ever more dangerous intensification of the arms race, the lack of progress in negotiations to reduce the gap between developing and industrialized countries and the deepening world economic crisis.

The two parties stressed the duty of all states to intensify, in a spirit of deep responsibility, their efforts in order to stop the deterioration of the international situation, to resume and consolidate the policy of detente and national independence, and to promote larger cooperation and respect among nations, according to the interests of all peoples. At the same time, the parties expressed their conviction that detente can be achieved only by an active and equal participation of all the states, irrespective of their size or social system, so that the small and medium-sized countries. Take upon themselves a greater responsibility in international life.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu paid particular attention to the problems of Europe.

Agreement was reached that the most important issue for mankind, for all nations, particularly the European ones is to put an end to the arms race, and to proceed with proper measures to the establishment of a climate of confidence and to the achievement of general disarmament, both in the conventional and nuclear fields under strict and effective international control.

Starting from the particular danger for all European states and world peace of the development, and deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe, the two parties insisted on the necessity that the agreement should be reached in order to ensure the complete elimination of such weapons.

Taking into account the fact that the issue of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe is of highest interest for all the European states, Greece and Romania are ready to do everything in their power to contribute to the success of the Geneva negotiations which would respond to the expectations and interests of the European peoples and promote peace, security and cooperation in Europe.

The two parties stand for the building-up of security and the deepening of cooperation on the European Continent, for a united Europe based on its diversity, as well as the respect of the independence of all nations. In this respect they underlined the necessity for the proceedings of the Madrid meeting of the representatives of the states participating in the CSCE to be carried out in a constructive spirit and declared themselves for the adoption of a substantial and balanced concluding document which will provide for the continuity of the process started in Helsinki, the convening of a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament on the continent. Greece expressed her support for Romania's candidature to host the next all-European meeting in Bucharest.

The two parties paid special attention to the issues of the Balkans as part of the process of the edification of security and the development of cooperation in Europe. Pointing out that according to their opinion the Balkan cooperation is a long-term process which is developing gradually from the simple to the complex, the two parties reassessed their will to cooperate and to make new efforts alongside with other states in the region in order to stimulate the Balkan cooperation on bilateral and multilateral fields of mutual interest.

In this context, the two parties underlined the significance of the multilateral economic cooperation in the Balkans and the common will of the two countries was expressed in supporting the organizing of similar Balkan meetings also in the future.

They agreed upon intensifying their efforts in order to develop and consolidate the climate of cooperation, understanding and mutual respect among Balkan countries. In this context, they will act to develop good neighborly relations, based on the principles of independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and non-interference in domestic affairs, which are in keeping with the interests of the Balkan peoples, in order to turn this region into a zone of confidence, security and peace.

The two parties expressed the conviction that these efforts will lead, through proper conditions and contacts, to the transformation of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear arms.

The two parties agreed to spare no efforts in promoting, in close cooperation with the other Balkan countries, and through consultations and other contacts, the realization of a high-level meeting among the Balkan countries with a view to examine the ways and practical means to strengthen the confidence, cooperation and peace in the Balkans. Such a meeting would be an important step on the way towards peace on the European Continent, a positive act in the international life.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou expressed their profound concern about the obtaining conflicts in numerous parts of the globe. Thoroughly examining the problems in the Middle East conflict, the two parties expressed their particular preoccupation in connection with the ever growing tension and complexity of the situation in the area. They condemned the military invasion of Lebanon by Israel, the atrocities committed in West Beirut and reaffirmed their countries' stand which call for the urgent withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon, for the guarantee of the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

Reaffirming Romania's and Greece's position on the way of ensuring peace in Middle East both parties expressed once again their full solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of its sole legitimate representative -- the PLO and reaffirmed the need for the participation of the PLO in all negotiations aiming at the solution of the Middle East problem.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou expressed their deep concern for the continuation of the conflict between Iran and Iraq and called for the immediate cessation of military hostilities, for the settlement of the problem in dispute by political means, through negotiations between the directly involved parties, for the withdrawal of troops within the national borders on the basis of strict respect of national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity and mutual non-interference in domestic affairs. At the same time, the two countries support the efforts made on international level to put an end to hostilities, to achieve a just and lasting peace.

The two parties expressed their preoccupation that the Cyprus crisis has not yet found its solution, which is endangering peace and security in the region. They agreed that it is necessary to respect the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty, unity and the non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus, and that -- as provided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations -- all foreign troops are to be withdrawn from the territory of the Republic of Cyprus, which will constitute a solid basis for a just and durable solution of the problem.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou estimated that at present the central issue of the international life is the struggle for the stopping of the arms race, the accumulation and development of arms with great destructive capability and for achieving disarmament and first of all nuclear disarmament.

Therefore, the two parties consider that everything should be done in order to adopt concrete and effective measures of disarmament which will ensure the military balance at the lowest possible level of military forces and armaments. In this framework the two parties expressed their conviction that an important contribution to the process of disarmament and first of all nuclear disarmament would be the creation of zones free of nuclear arms.

Emphasizing the responsibility of all the states to contribute in an active way to the process of disarmament, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu estimated as necessary that all the efforts should be made for the starting of a real process of disarmament. In this context the two parties gave their full support to the conclusions of the UN special session devoted to this problem of vital importance for mankind and pronounced themselves for their realisation.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu gave a high appreciation to the ever growing assertion of the wish and will of the peoples and countries of Africa to develop themselves in full freedom and independence without any outside interference. They underlined the necessity to ensure the access to independence of Namibia, the right of the Namibian people to choose freely the way of its future development and reaffirmed their total support to the efforts and actions undertaken by UNO, by the OAU, by the Non-Aligned Movement to find out a political solution to the Namibian problem, which should take into account the aspiration and legitimate rights of the Namibian people.

Romania and Greece condemned the repeated aggressive actions of South Africa against some African states and called for a complete cessation of any violation of their sovereignty, of all attempts to destabilize the region of southern Africa. The two parties declared against the policy of apartheid.

The two parties stand for the settlement of all disputes among African states exclusively by peaceful means and without interference from the outside.

The two parties expressed their concern for the serious consequences of the current world economic crisis to all the states, the maintenance of a situation of underdevelopment in large areas of the globe, the growing gaps separating developing countries from the developed ones. The two parties called for an urgent launching of global negotiations without the United Nations Organization.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu stand for the increase of the role and efficiency of the UNO in solving by political means all conflicts and situations of tension between states, as well as in maintaining and promoting international peace, security and cooperation. They expressed the determination of the two countries to intensify their cooperation in international life.

GREECE'S PAPANDREOU MEETS PRESS IN BUCHAREST

Seeks Removal of U.S. Bases

AU042130 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1946 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/11/1982 -- In a statement made to Romanian and Greek journalists, as well as to foreign press correspondents accredited in Bucharest gathered in a news conference held shortly before his departure from Romania the Greek premier, Andreas Papandreu, said his visit to Romania -- the third since 1974 -- had been altogether successful.

Highlighting the close relations between Romania and Greece, their roots deeply implanted in the past, the Hellenic premier showed that those relations had developed at a high rate, particularly after 1974. "I found it my duty to stress", Andreas Papandreu said, "that the visit laid the foundations of a qualitative change, of a leap forward, we could say, in the relations between Romania and Greece. So, for instance, the bilateral links are to develop, especially in the field of economic collaboration, at higher levels and we could say in a manner far more sophisticated than in the past, for the benefit of the two peoples."

"The talks I conducted with President Nicolae Ceausescu concentrated, besides bilateral relations, on the international situation, on both the economic and the political planes. We formulated assessments and drew conclusions with regard to the serious, major questions which face mankind and have led to a return of the cold war, which poses serious dangers to the cause of peace and free socioeconomic development."

The Greek prime minister showed that President Nicolae Ceausescu benefitted from a huge experience in international politics and Romania had always played a highly important role in the ensurance of the current international climate. The Greek premier also referred to the joint stance of Romania and Greece in connection with the need for withdrawing the nuclear weapons from the Balkans, and for creating a denuclearized zone in that area, pointing out that that idea was expoused by other Balkan countries too. "The important thing is," he said, "that we have agreed to cooperate in the setting up of suchlike zone. In this sense, both sides have assumed important responsibilities. But, beyond our resolve, I should like to point to the fact that the existence of a Nordic region, which is virtually free of nuclear weapons, and of a denuclearized zone in the Balkans would be a positive factor for the cause of peace and detente on an international plane. Being appreciative of President Nicolae Ceausescu's proposal regarding the convening of a Balkan summit the Greek premier expressed Greece's hope that a like conference would be organized in the near future, after thorough preparations. Further answering the journalists' questions Premier Papandreu highlighted the joint determination of Romania and Greece to promote commercial exchanges in a large number of new sectors so that those exchanges should increase several times.

Andreas Papandreu also enlarged upon the question of military bases in Greece's territory. He showed that the foreign military bases, no matter the country they are located in, restricted the national independence and sovereignty of the respective country. "This is our belief and our clear, well-defined target is that of removing the U.S. bases from Greece's territory. The removal procedures do not acquire the form of an ultimatum but of negotiations," he said.

The Hellenic premier showed that Europe could not be endlessly divided in two separate worlds, the fundamental orientation of Greece being that towards disengagement and the withdrawal from NATO military structures. Andreas Papandreu stressed that the results of the talks, the close relations, the friendly atmosphere in which solutions were advanced to the questions of concern to the two countries had been impressive. "I should also like to point out," he said, "that the close friendship between President Nicolae Ceausescu and I is an important element which will stimulate collaboration and exert a positive influence on both the two countries and the other countries in the Balkans."

"In conclusion," the Hellenic premier said, "I wish to express our emotion and joy at the warm reception extended to us during the visit. I also wish to greet the Romanian people and assure it of our friendship, of the fact that we harbour the firm hope that we will advance to future together. For all this I wish to warmly thank President Nicolae Ceausescu, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and the political leadership of Romania."

Talks on U.S. Bases Underway

NC042021 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Report by political correspondent Thanos Oikonomopoulos on press conference by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu in Bucharest on 4 November -- with portions recorded]

[Text] The 3-day official visit of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu to Bucharest marks the close of one period and the start of another in the already excellent Greek-Romanian relations.

The absolutely positive and concrete results of the visit that can be seen both through the joint statement signed this morning by Papandreu and Ceausescu and the agreements on commercial and economic affairs prove that relations between the two countries are already entering a stage of qualitative change and close cooperation at levels much higher and more demanding than in the past, a change that is taking place by leaps in all sectors.

Without underestimating the results on bipartite relations themselves, primarily commercial and economic, there is no doubt that the impressive achievement of the Papandreu visit to Romania is that not only was there a reaffirmation of the joint position of the two sides for removal of all nuclear weapons from the Balkans and the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans but also acceptance of the Greek prime minister's proposal for the immediate commencement of a practical process for the attainment of this goal.

As evaluated by both sides, the idea of the nuclear-free Balkans has now also become part of the conscience of other Balkan countries, who are expected to respond positively.

As Papandreu stated prior to his departure from Bucharest during a press conference for the representatives of the Greek and foreign press, Romania and Greece undertook specific responsibilities on a specific timetable for the realization of this great cause. It was also agreed that preliminary work should begin at the level of deputy foreign ministers, as a first step, and at the level of foreign ministers, as a second step, for the convening of a Balkan summit conference that -- it is hoped -- will take place within 1 and 1/2 years.

As Papandreu stated, today's international political situation and primarily the tension of nuclear armaments has once again led to a climate of cold war, which is a threat to peace and speedy economic and social progress.

[Begin Papandreu recording] We have established both the process that must be followed for the realization of this goal as well as the timetable within which, we would like to hope, there will be realization of the nuclear-free zone. There is no need to state the details. It is sufficient to stress that we hope that within 1 and 1/2 years this vision will become a reality. Each one of us has undertaken specific responsibilities for the advancement of this truly great cause. I would like to add this: Over and above the great offer that this will be for the peoples of the Balkans, the fact that following a nuclear-free Scandinavia there will be a nuclear-free Balkans can only have a catalytic effect on whatever has to do with the presence of missile systems in Central and North Europe. [end recording]

Replying to questions by representatives of the press, Papandreu said there is no change in the positions of the government and of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement on the question of U.S. bases in Greece and that the aim of the Greek Government is to have these bases removed from Greek territory. In the negotiations that have already started, the prime minister said, the Greek Government is following an extremely careful policy but without, in any eventuality, altering its strategic goals in order to avoid endangering the country's territorial integrity.

[Begin Papandreu recording] Closing the subject of the bases, I would like to stress that without a doubt the timetable that we will establish -- the United States and Greece -- for the presence of the bases in our country will come to an end. The bases will be removed after a specific time -- about which we are now negotiating. [end recording]

Referring to relations with the United States and NATO, the prime minister said that on this matter, too, the same spirit and tactics are being pursued -- in other words, not to threaten the country's territorial integrity in any eventuality.

On Greek-Turkish relations he stressed that our country has a strange involvement with Turkey because both countries are in NATO and have defense relations with the United States.

[Begin Papandreu recording] The problem is a triangular one. In other words, for every move one has to make, one must look to Washington-Ankara-Athens relations or to Brussels-Ankara-Athens relations. The game is very complex precisely because Greece, the people and all the parties without exception are convinced that there is a threat in the Aegean, a threat against the territorial integrity of our country. I would not like to expand on the subject of Greek-Turkish relations for the very simple reason that we agreed on a truce in July, and I do not wish to undermine this truce with any of my statements. [end recording]

Speaking specifically on NATO the prime minister said that apart from the basic ideological and political position of the Athen government against the two coalitions, the problem for Greece is much deeper, because NATO faces the Warsaw Pact, which means that our country must consider its northern borders in danger.

[Begin Papandreu recording] Greece, however, primarily since 1974, has developed truly excellent relations of friendship and good neighborliness with all the countries in the north, along its northern borders, with all the Balkan countries to the north. For us there is no feeling of danger from the north today. This belongs to the past -- unless, of course, we speak of some future world war in which anything is possible. [end recording]

Replying to another question on political developments in Spain, Papandreu expressed his joy and happiness over the victory of the Felipe Gonzales socialists, which is also a victory of the Spanish people. He reasserted his postulate that change and socialism in Europe will come from the south and not from the north and that the continuing socialist victories will make the Mediterranean a sea of peace and a seat that -- in the more distant future -- will only belong to the Mediterranean peoples.

The joint statement signed by Papandreu and Ceausescu mentions, among other things, that the two sides express their concern over the crisis in Cyprus that has not found a solution yet, and they agreed that the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and nonaligned character of Cyprus must be respected and that all foreign troops must be withdrawn from the island.

As announced by the prime minister, he invited his Romanian counterpart, Dascalescu, to visit Greece. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the time will be set very soon.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES INDONESIAN ENVOY 4 NOV

AU042134 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1958 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/11/1982 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on November 4 Mohammad Isnaeni, ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia in Bucharest, upon his request. A talk was held on the occasion which passed in a cordial atmosphere.

CONSTANTIN SEES IRAQI MINISTERS, DISCUSSES TRADE

AU031940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Baghdad AGERPRESS 3/11/1982 -- Nicolae Constantin, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, now on a visit to Baghdad, was received by Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of Iraq. The Romanian minister also had talks with Hasan 'Ali, minister of trade, with the ministers of irrigation, transport and communications, and of industry and minerals.

During the interviews, analysis was made of the current stage of the bilateral economic relations, with emphasis on their upward course and on the decisive role the understandings reached and decisions adopted by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Saddam Husayn play in stimulating this course. A series of specific measures were examined and agreed upon apt to contribute to amplifying the Romanian-Iraqi commercial exchanges and economic collaboration, in the interests of both peoples.

During his sojourn in the Iraqi capital, Nicolae Constantin conducted talks on the development of bilateral relations with the ministers of trade of Yugoslavia, People's China, Cuba and Austria, and with the minister of agriculture and food of Hungary, who represented their countries to the Baghdad international fair.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI MEETS CANADIAN OFFICIAL

AU042141 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/11/1982 -- Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, received John Edward Gibson, assistant undersecretary of state for external affairs of Canada, head of the Canadian delegation to the proceedings of the ninth session of the joint Romanian-Canadian commission for the promotion of trade and economic cooperation. During the interview aspects were approached of the further development of the Romanian-Canadian cooperative relations.

RADIO-TELEVISION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

AU042133 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2008 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/11/1982 -- A working protocol was signed in Bucharest on November 4 between the Romanian radio and television and the Yugoslav radio and television. The document provides for bilateral collaboration actions to contribute to the steady development of the relations between the Romanian radio and television and the radio and television organizations in Yugoslavia. The protocol was signed for Romania by Ilie Radulescu, director general of the Romanian radio and television, and for Yugoslavia by Svetislav Maslesa, director general of the Sarajevo radio and television, head of the Yugoslav radio and television delegation who are paying a **visit** to Romania.

CEAUSESCU TO VISIT SINGAPORE IN NOVEMBER

AU042054 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2006 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/11/1982 -- The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Elena Ceausescu, will pay an official visit of friendship to Singapore in the second half of November 1982 upon the invitation of President Chengara Veetil Devan Nair and of Mme Nair.

SCIENTEIA MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF POLISH PARTY

AU030920 Bucharest SCIENTEIA in Romanian 27 Oct 82 p 5

[Al-Campeanu article: "A Memorable Event for the Polish Workers Movement -- the 100th Anniversary of the First Polish Marxist Party"]

[Excerpt] As is known, there have been difficulties and more than a few obstacles in the process of building the new society. Mistakes were committed, and a complicated and difficult situation emerged in the country as a result.

As close friends of the Polish working people and nation, to whom we are linked by long traditions of solidarity -- more than once the two peoples found themselves on the same side in the struggle for independence and freedom -- the Romanian communists and people have consistently maintained that the problems that have emerged in Poland are internal problems to be solved by the Polish people themselves without any foreign interference. They have expressed their confidence that the Polish workers class and working people, led by the PZPR, have the capability necessary to normalize the situation and to further develop Poland along the path of socialism.

The Romanian people followed and continue to follow with keen interest the constructive efforts made by the PZPR and by the Polish working people to improve the economic and social situation and to implement the political line of the ninth party congress. The entire history of the Polish workers movement shows that the achievement of that great objective is undeniably predicated on strengthening the unity of the masses and the people's ranks around the vanguard party of the workers class.

Our party and people are gratified by the fact that during the period of socialist construction the Romanian-Polish relations of friendship and cooperation have developed continuously in political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other areas, in the spirit of the common ideals of the new system and on the basis of the sound principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and mutual comradely assistance.

A moment of special importance for the development of Romanian-Polish friendly cooperation was marked by the Bucharest meeting this year between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski. The agreements concluded on the occasion open up new prospects for expanding the many-sided relations between the two parties, countries and peoples, in their mutual interests and in the interests of the general cause of socialism and peace.

The entire 100-year old history of the Polish workers movement demonstrates that the movement, the workers class and its party have unwaveringly upheld and resolutely defended the national interests. This centenary anniversary constitutes an opportunity for the Romanian communists, workers class and all our people to convey warm greetings to the Polish communists, workers class and people, and to express the hope that, led by the PZPR, they will continually strengthen their ranks and unity, will rapidly solve the country's problems, and will further develop Poland along the path of progress, independence and freedom, and well-being for the nation -- the path of socialism.

BAJALSKI VIEWS U.S.-USSR'S 'DANGEROUS TENSIONS'

AU041536 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Oct 82 p 3

[R. Bajalski report]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Oct -- According to Konstanin Chernenko, the American ruling class "has not passed the test of detente." The member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said this yesterday in Tbilisi at a ceremony at which the Order of Lenin was presented to the Georgian capital. Two days earlier, at a conference with the army command cadre, Leonid Brezhnev said that the U.S. ruling circles, with their "political, ideological and economic offensive against socialism" and with their "unprecedented level of military preparations," have embarked on a line of "intensifying tension and a maximum deterioration of the situation."

The statements made by Brezhnev and Chernenko undoubtedly show that a qualitative change has taken place in the relations between the two superpowers. The period of a 10-year test of detente has passed and the period of a test of dangerous tensions has begun. Chernenko accused the American politicians of "yesterday" that they have not passed the "test of detente," and added that there are "not so many" such politicians but that they are dangerous. "They are particularly dangerous because they control an enormous military machine." Two days before the ceremony in Tbilisi, Brezhnev defined the situation in the military competition as follows: "The struggle in the military-technical field has greatly intensified and is assuming in principle a new character. A lagging in this struggle is impermissible."

A test of dangerous tensions has, therefore, really begun.

Fears Among the People

How is this dangerous test being experienced, so to speak, among the grassroots of Soviet society? It is possible to say: In the same way, mainly, as everywhere else in the world, certainly in the same way as in America.

"What can we do? We must not lag behind." This is a typical example of reconciliation with the arms race that is heard here, although the undoubted aspiration of every Soviet citizen also is to get more in peacetime conditions.

The present American-Soviet tension also provokes specific kinds of concern here. For, one proceeds from the assumption that every exchange of nuclear strikes would primarily hit the territories and peoples of the two most powerful countries. That such a fear really exists is testified by the publication of a newspaper commentary on an unusual letter submitted by citizen V.N. from Novocherkask: "Why must the Soviet Union burden itself with the obligation that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons? How is this possible? And if it suddenly begins? Will we not be late with our response?" This reflects a cascade of doubts over the validity of the Soviet Government's decision.

No One Will Wait

The qualified man of letters who publicly commented on these questions assumes that "similar fears did not appear solely in the letter by V. N." from Novocherkask. In this way he calms down not only the citizen who mustered the courage to ask this. He calms down all alarmed people, giving advice to those who would start things first -- in this specific case to the U.S. ruling circles -- that they "had better think three times" before...

The expert assures the citizen from Novosibirsk [as published] that "no one will wait for the American missiles to begin to fall on our heads," and that in the meantime Soviet "strategic" missiles would be set in motion toward the American mainland. For this reason the USSR Government's decision to renounce the first strike -- it is argued in the expert's thesis -- does not disturb the strategic parity between the two superpowers.

Therefore, Konstantin Chernenko concluded in Tbilisi yesterday the "part" of his speech about the American policy with the words that the Soviet Union is "against any further increase in tension in Soviet-American relations." True, he said that "sanctions and military posturing do not scare us," but he said twice -- "we believe in commonsense."

Whatever the case may be, the testing of tensions between the two superpowers continues to be in force.

VISIT BY LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI CONTINUES 4 NOV

Al-Qadhdhafi Toast 3 Nov

LD041030 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Toast delivered by Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, at a dinner given in his honor by Petar Stambolic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in Belgrade on 3 November]

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Nov (JANA) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency hosted a dinner last night in honor of the brother leader of the revolution, which was attended by armed forces Chief of Staff Brig Mustafa al-Kharrubi, members of the Yugoslav Government and members of the Libyan Arab delegation accompanying the brother leader.

The brother leader of the revolution delivered a speech. Here is the text:

Dear friend; dear Yugoslav friends; I thank you for the speech you have just delivered, and I thank you for the extreme hospitality and welcome we have received in friendly Yugoslavia. We would like to express our happiness at being among our friends today and for the development of cooperation between our countries. At every meeting we deepen the friendship between us and push cooperation a few steps forward. We believe that both Libya and Yugoslavia are two neutral and friendly countries whose analysis of the international situation and whose views on various problems do not differ. From the viewpoint of neutrality we both evaluate all international problems from a nonaligned viewpoint, thus we are in agreement with you regarding your outline and views on dealing with the international problems facing us. We would like to reaffirm that the capitalist system and imperialist policy were responsible for the crises facing the world, and which harmed developing countries a great deal. We do not need to analyze the nature of imperialism and capitalism. But we do need to intensify ideological and practical confrontation with the imperialist capitalist camp.

Any [word indistinct] with imperialism and any weakness in the progressive forces encourage the imperialists to continue their subversive policy. As a result of the subversive colonialist policy all international efforts to deal with these problems have been foiled.

As a result of this, regrettably, the North-South dialogue has failed: Likewise, the policy of international detente, the attempts to bring about disarmament failed, too. Thus we have become convinced that it is futile to continue in a dialogue with the opposite, I mean the imperialist, forces. It is the nature of imperialist policy to expand and to dominate. This is because it is imperialistic, and imperialism means expansion, containment and domination. How can we have dialogue with imperialism in order to halt expansion and domination? We regret that because of this policy the imperialist forces are making gains, while the developing states, including Libya and Yugoslavia, are losers. So it is inevitable that we should think to confront the international economic crisis within the framework of the developing countries, and that a South-South dialogue should replace the North-South dialogue. Regarding this point, I have encountered great understanding among our friends in China and Korea when I visited them. Our meeting soon at the nonaligned conference will provide an opportunity for exchanging views with the leaders of the nonaligned states. It will also provide us with an opportunity for laying down future plans for the expansion of the Nonaligned Movement.

Our nonaligned countries have a great responsibility for maintaining world peace and for working in order to cool the hotbed areas of the world. In addition, our countries should prove their effectiveness at least to acquire the respect which the Nonaligned Movement deserves. Here I regret to say that we have regrettably recorded the weak reaction of the nonaligned group with regard to many situations, at the forefront of which was the Israeli occupation of Lebanon, the massacres in the Shatila and Sabra camps, and the massacres of Palestinians in Beirut which resulted in thousands of innocent unarmed civilians falling victim; among other incidents were the unjustified U.S. attack on the Gulf of Sidra, the boycott of the Libyan oil, the economic blockade imposed on Libya, the continuous and impudent threat by U.S. imperialism to Nicaragua, Cuba, Angola and Mozambique -- all these countries are members of the Nonaligned Movement and are being continuously threatened. These are some of the important subjects which we should study at our upcoming meeting to secure at least the minimum limit of respect for the members of the movement in confronting the major powers, particularly as regards the Palestinian issue. Here I would like to reaffirm that the problem following the occupation of Lebanon is the liquidation of the Arab existence. They (the Israelis) regarded the Palestinian resistance as a mere trench obstructing their invasion of the Arab homeland: Therefore the problem cannot be solved even if an agreement is reached with regard to the Palestinian issue. We have become convinced that the security of the Arabs is threatened by the existence of so-called Israel.

The existence of the so-called Israeli state constitutes a danger to the Arab nation. Thus we would like to stress that it is inevitable that the Zionist state should be removed and disarmed. To achieve this the Arabs would have struck an alliance with the Jews to put an end to the racist Zionist state because the latter sacrificed Jews and exploited Judaism for the benefit of world Zionism. The war machine which the United States supplies to the Zionist state is a mill grinding Jews and Arabs alike. We would also like to stress that the Israelis would not have been able to do what they did if it had not been for the unlimited U.S. support, and that the murder of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians and the destruction of Lebanon is the direct result of the strategic agreement between the United States and Israel. It is inevitable that the international community should stand against the United States and prevent it from supplying the Zionists with weapons, and that the United States should bear responsibility for the threat to peace in the Middle East region by the Israelis. What also helped in this matter was the clear weakness within the United Nations. The fact that the superpowers enjoy the right to use the veto has canceled the effectiveness of the UN General Assembly which manifests the will of nations. Unless the right to use the veto at the Security Council is abolished or amended we will be compelled to leave the United Nations that has become totally the same as the League of Nations used to be in the past.

We meet today while the world is facing serious crises created by imperialism, capitalism and Zionism. Take, for example, the problems being faced by our two countries, Libya and Yugoslavia. These are some of the negative reflections of the policies of the colonialist powers in the world. The solution is to liquidate what is contrary in the world. It has been proved that it is futile to conduct a dialogue with them. Out of this conviction we have declared comprehensive mobilization to face the Zionist train of death powered by U.S. energy. This train will attack us country by country: It will pursue us individual by individual, as the case is now in Lebanon. We want our friends to know about this. We ask them for their strategic support in this historic confrontation. If peace in the Middle East collapses Yugoslavia and the peoples of this area will not be safe. Therefore we are interested in the consolidation of peace in the Mediterranean basin and the Middle East: I mean that it is a common interest for both Libya and Yugoslavia. So we approve the call for making the Mediterranean free from foreign fleets and bases. The Mediterranean and the Middle East have become the most dangerous areas to world peace, followed by the Indian Ocean -- the ocean where U.S. imperialism is concentrating its military bases. This imperialist policy has sabotaged all the efforts we have made for detente, disarmament and the preservation of international security.

These issues will be the focus of interest at the OAU summit on 23 November in Tripoli. On this occasion I would like to salute the noble attitude of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic which has voluntarily refrained from attending this session despite the fact that it is a member of the OAU according to the legal roll. This is to give an opportunity for the convening of this important session.

This meeting between us, my dear friend Mr president, has a great significance as it has enabled us to decide to develop relations between Libya and Yugoslavia to a new strategic stage. As free and neutral states we cannot be pressured by anyone. We can carry out and do whatever we agree upon, realizing that cooperation between us is the most useful path in facing the various problems, and we reaffirm that the dependence of our countries on each other will always continue so that we will triumph over all the crises and tight situations which we may face in the future. The Libyan people can undertake to supply continuously energy to the people of Yugoslavia to the distant future. Oil-producing Libya enjoys definite stability as a result of the establishment of the people's authority and the ending of the eternal strife for power. It differs from other sources of oil which are threatened with instability. So the people's conferences, if they adopt such a decision, will implement it without being influenced by anyone. I would like to reaffirm here that the Libyan people are an ally and a friend on whom you can depend. Here before you I would like to acknowledge that we are very faithful to the policy of the great Tito. We have to recognize the historic role he played with us in establishing this friendship and its strategic cooperation between the two countries. To be faithful to the late leader Tito is to pursue the path he mapped out for Yugoslavia. I know that your peoples are faithful and that they do not suffer from ingratitude, and so we are confident that you will be faithful to that policy, too.

I regret if I have spoken too long, but I had no alternative but to submit to you this outlook in a manner worthy of this occasion. I would like to thank you once again. Long live the eternal friendship between the peoples of Libya and Yugoslavia. The common struggle will continue until imperialism is defeated, until we build socialism, and until world peace finally triumphs.

Talks With Stambolic 4 Nov

LDO42152 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1756 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 4 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia President Petar Stambolic and revolutionary leader of the Libyan Jamahiriyah Al-Qadhdhafi today, Thursday, exchanged views on the current international situation and Yugoslav-Libyan bilateral relations.

Stambolic and Al-Qadhdhafi, on a visit to Yugoslavia conferred at Karadjordjevo, a hunting preserve.

ZARKOVIC, MOJSOV'S ACTIVITIES IN FINLAND REPORTED

Toasts Exchanged With Sorsa

LDO41924 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1456 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Helsinki, 4 Nov (TANJUG) -- Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa tonight gave a formal dinner in honor of Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, and members of the Yugoslavia delegation which arrived yesterday on a 2-day friendly visit to Finland. During the dinner, the host and the guest exchanged toasts.

At the beginning of his toast, Prime Minister Sorsa pointed out that neutral Finland and nonaligned Yugoslavia have similar or identical views on many international questions. This clearly shows that the two countries have much in common in their assessment of the international situation. For small and medium countries outside military alliances it is exceptionally important to preserve the system of security and to promote the process of detente in the world and international economic cooperation.

Thanking the Finnish prime minister for his cordial words and hospitality, Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, said that our two countries are linked by firm friendship and equal cooperation in which there is never any dispute or reasons for mistrust.

"Indeed, we have every reason to be proud of the attained level of political relations and cooperation and the successes which we have achieved in the field of greater mutual acquaintance, understanding and rapprochement. This undoubtedly represents a solid basis for constant expansion and deepening of our friendly relations. This was also confirmed during the talks which we had yesterday and today with the president of the republic and with you, Mr Prime Minister, and your colleagues."

The increasingly frequent and varied contacts and cooperation between the institutions and other media in the field of culture, education and science especially contribute to this, Zarkovic continued.

However, Zarkovic said, the results of our economic cooperation are still rather modest and do not sufficiently measure up to the developed relations in the political and other fields.

"It is therefore our mutual aim and interest to expand and consolidate the modes and forms of mutual economic cooperation on mutually beneficial, balanced and [word indistinct] bases. The economies of our two countries are rather complementary and there are still many unexploited possibilities for their close linking in the bilateral field and as regards their appearance on third markets. There is no doubt that an easier access of Yugoslav products on the Finnish market would represent an important step in this direction. For the same reasons, we also expect much from the talks with EFTA. We are convinced that the conclusion of a general agreement with this organization, similar to the agreements which we concluded with the EEC and CEMA, would enable us to move ahead faster in our bilateral economic cooperation."

Zarkovic then spoke about the present world situation, which does not give much reason for optimism, about the deepening of existing divisions and the creation of new hotbeds of tension, about the accelerated race in nuclear and conventional armaments and the ever stronger competition between blocs and great powers.

This unfavorable development has inevitably also involved our continent. In this worrying situation in the world, the approaching date of the seventh summit of the movement of nonaligned countries and the dynamic activity of the European neutral and nonaligned countries in connection with the forthcoming continuation of the Madrid CSCE meeting represent encouraging bright events. Zarkovic emphasized that Yugoslavia and Finland, which actively work in the group of neutral and nonaligned European countries, are very interested in the continuity of European and wider detente and cooperation which can ensure a successful outcome of the Madrid meeting.

"The adoption of a meaningful and balanced final document in keeping with the draft submitted by the group of neutral and nonaligned countries and the adoption of the decision on the convening of a European conference on disarmament, which would open the processes of real disarmament, would be undoubtedly reflected in the general climate in the world and would contribute to the strengthening of international trust, dialogue and cooperation.

All participants in the Madrid meeting have therefore great responsibility in ensuring at least a minimum of success of the conference. We are deeply convinced that the interests of the European countries to preserve peace, dialogue and cooperation on our continent are greater than the differences which divide them and the reasons for confrontation. The strengthening of detente as a universal process is the only way to remove the threatening shadow of cold war and to prevent the conversion of Europe into a still larger store of the most modern nuclear and other weapons and into a ground for testing them."

Zarkovic then also spoke about other dangerous hotbeds of tension and conflicts in the world -- the Middle East, Namibia and the further dangerous widening of the gap between the rich and poor parts of the world. "The absence of progress in their dialogue, due to the egoism and unyielding attitude of the developed countries, is greatly intensifying international relations and threatens to bring about new hotbeds of tension with unforeseeable consequences. Most developed countries still do not understand that the struggle against poverty, famine and underdevelopment represents the correct way for the solution of their own problems as well."

Vidoje Zarkovic expressed confidence that this visit and talks will contribute to further all-round development and cooperation between our two countries, making at the same time a specific contribution to the process of detente, security and cooperation in Europe.

Mojsov Received by Stenback

LD042340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2017 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Helsinki, 4 Nov (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov and Finnish Minister of Foreign Affairs Par Stenback held talks today on international questions and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Finland in bilateral and international fields. Lazar Mojsov is visiting Helsinki as a member of the Yugoslav delegation led by Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, which arrived in Finland for a friendly visit yesterday at the invitation of that country.

The two countries' foreign ministers exchanged views on the international situation, especially in connection with East-West relations and the forthcoming resumption of the Madrid meeting of the CSCE. They also discussed relations between developed and underdeveloped countries and preparations for the seventh nonaligned summit conference, and the significance of the activity of these countries in the present situation caused by exacerbated relations between the two blocs. They also discussed the situation in the Near East and the prospect for finding a political solution, developments in southern Africa and the difficulties concerning Namibia's independence, and the situation in Africa in general. In this context, particular stress was laid on the need for increasing the authority and role of the United Nations in settling international problems.

The two sides noted the great similarity of their views on the situation in Europe and stressed the readiness of the two countries to strive actively together with other nonaligned and neutral countries for the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting. They pointed out that exacerbation of the situation in Europe and in East-West relations in general makes it even more necessary to strive in this direction. In this connection it was also noted that the decision to hold a European conference on disarmament would have a favorable political-psychological effect on the present unsatisfactory situation in the current talks on disarmament being held in Geneva and Vienna.

Attention was drawn during the talks to the links between stability and peace in Europe and the situation and problems in neighboring regions and also further afield. It was noted that it is in the interest of all to begin global talks on development as soon as possible and that the developing countries' latest proposals provide a good opportunity for doing so.

The federal secretary briefed the Finnish side on preparations for the seventh nonaligned summit conference. On his part, the Finnish foreign minister reiterated his country's traditional interest in the activity of the nonaligned countries and confirmed that Finland will take part as an invited guest at the forthcoming summit.

During their talks on bilateral relations, the two ministers repeated their positive assessment of cooperation between the two countries and stressed the desire of both sides to expand and promote economic relations and to intensify political cooperation both bilaterally and internationally.

Federal Secretary Mojsov invited the Finnish foreign minister to visit Yugoslavia so that the constructive political dialogue between the two countries could continue. Par Stenback accepted the invitation.

Tonight, Vidoje Zarkovic and Lazar Mojsov held a press conference. In reply to numerous questions, Vidoje Zarkovic briefed Finnish and foreign correspondents on the political and economic situation in Yugoslavia. Particular reference was made to the stabilization program and economic policy measures and to the situation in Kosovo. Vidoje Zarkovic and Lazar Mojsov also dealt with many international issues, especially the continuation of the Madrid meeting of the CSCE and the situation in the Balkans.

The Yugoslav delegation visited the Loviisa nuclear power station near Helsinki this morning.

The friendly visit of the Yugoslav delegation, led by Vidoje Zarkovic, will end tomorrow.

FEC MEETS, 'SOCIAL PLAN' FINALIZED 4 NOVEMBER

LD050028 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1625 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Nov (TANJUG) -- According to the Federal Secretariat for Information, at a session chaired by Milka Planinc today the Federal Executive Council discussed and finalized several draft documents concerning next year's economic policy.

According to a draft resolution on the realization in 1983 of the Yugoslav social plan for the period up to 1985, which was finalized at today's session, the basic concept of next year's economic policy proceeds from the assessment that socioeconomic development in 1983 will take place in exceptionally difficult and exceptional circumstances, both because of the repayment of heavy foreign debt obligations and because of the continuation of deep disruptions in material relations.

In the view of the Federal Executive Council such a situation determines the basic form and content of measures aimed at implementing next year's economic policy on the basis of firm reliance on the long-term elements of the program for economic stabilization and through maximum incorporation in the policy of socioeconomic development of practical measures formulated in individual documents which have been prepared or are under preparation as integral parts of the unified long-term program of economic stabilization.

The basic tasks concerning socioeconomic development in 1983 will be to halt further decline in economic activity and to create the conditions needed to raise production, primarily for export, and on that basis ensure the repayment of obligations to foreign countries.

Economic policy measures for next year will encourage a greater degree of reliance on one's own resources, but this should in no case mean autarky or isolation behind local borders. On the contrary, they should make the country's own production capable, on the basis of more efficient utilization of available natural resources and existing capacities, of expanding more vigorously on the world market and exporting more goods, without which there can be no way out of the present economic difficulties. Such an orientation presupposes the pursuit of a resolute anti-inflation policy and further and even sterner restrictions on all forms of consumption. It was decided at the session that all questions to which it is impossible at the moment to give precise answers and for which no appropriate solutions can be proposed in the draft resolution should be dealt with later in separate documents which would be presented to the SFRY Assembly.

The drafts of other accompanying documents of importance for finalizing of next year's economic policy will be presented to the SFRY Assembly together with the draft resolution.

RUMORS ABOUT LEADERS SEEN AS 'SPECIAL WARFARE'

AU041658 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 31 Oct 82 p 1

[The "Notes" column commentary by Pero Pletikosa: "Wild Rumors"]

[Text] In the last 10 days, at least two members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and one member of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Croatia have fled across the borders (for the sake of balance, to East and West) and one member of the LCY Central Committee has been under house arrest for some time now; a high federal official daily travels by special airplane to his work in Belgrade; and so forth. What is involved here is certainly a small part of the rumors which have agitated our public in recent days. But when such rumors find their place also in a television program of a neighboring country -- as has been heard to happen -- then it must become clear to everyone what is involved in this connection. And what is involved are not some questions that arise when a holder of a public office fails to appear in public over a long period but deliberate and skillfully launched rumors, indeed, very skillfully launched rumors. Their frequency, coordination and probable direction of spreading incontestably show that they are neither accidental nor original. On the contrary, everything in this connection indicates that the initiator or initiators have clear plans and know what they want.

There is no doubt that, judging by the methods and goals, what is involved is one of the essential elements of special warfare. Various rumors, stories and insinuations easily find a fertile ground in view of the difficulties which we increasingly feel every day and especially in view of the shortages of certain commodities (and we should not deceive ourselves into thinking that the situation will become easier). Of course, the strategists of special warfare know this well and make good use of it. It is enough for them to cause mistrust and insecurity in a single hour. And what then if the fugitive appears in public the next or even the same day? The rumor is refuted, but does it not leave the suspicion that it is nevertheless possible for someone else to flee, to desert "the sinking ship" or to take out what he has stolen. The goal, or the main goal, is not to discredit an individual leader or holder of public office but primarily the entire system, that of socialist self-management, and thereby certainly also to call into question the position of the League of Communists.

It would not be worth wasting too many words on this if the individual rumors did not find fertile ground by the mere fact that they move from one end of the country to the other with considerable speed. And in this connection they do not appear mainly as claims but only as questions. And asking such questions alone has its psychological effects. If I ask something of this nature, this probably implies that I suspect that it is possible that in our system such actions can be committed as a result of which one then flees the country or that there are spies, traitors or foreign agents in the highest leadership bodies. It is on this action of spreading mistrust that the strategy of rumors is based.

Rumors are not spread only about the holders of the highest offices in the highest leaderships. More than ever before, our country is now under various pressures, including the pressure of special warfare. All weapons are used at all levels. Thus, the weapon of rumors, lies, intrigues and insinuations is spread in all possible ways and all the way from the local community and work organization to the federation. The question that must be asked and asked by every individual is: What attitude should be adopted in this connection?

No matter how principled it may appear, the answer can be: to think with one's own head. There is no propaganda machine or public information system which could resist rumors by refuting or denying them. Perhaps, this would suit the initiators of rumors because then they would be able to impose rumors as a part of political life, which would be unacceptable.

"To think with one's own head" in this sense implies drawing conclusions on the basis of all our experiences with rumors as well as on the basis of faith in our system and primarily in the League of Communists. Despite difficulties and even failures, our system is sufficiently strong to deal with problems and settle accounts with all shortcomings. No rumors, including even the most loathsome ones, can stop us, turn us away from our road or make us waver.

FIRMS PARTICIPATE IN USSR GAS PIPELINE PROJECT

AU041235 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Oct 82 p 6

[Text] -- TANJUG -- Yugoslav builders have concluded the contract for a new project on the trans-European gas pipeline, which has recently begun in the Soviet Union. The project comprises the construction of the Bardivskaya compressor station valued at \$24 million. The station will be built by the Belgrade Komgrap, the Zagreb Hidroelektra, the Slavonski Brod Djuro Djakovic and the Sarajevo Unioninvest work organizations.

Yugoslav builders, who work jointly through the Belgrade Unioninzingering and the Zagreb Ingra business associations, had previously concluded contracts for the construction of two other compressor stations. They are the Done-Zavodskaya and Kungurskaya whose total value amounts to \$48 million. The Yugoslav work organizations have started working on these stations of the gas pipeline, which is considered by many to be "the project of the century." Depending on the progress of the project, further contracts will also be concluded. It is expected that Yugoslav builders will build altogether about 10 stations of the Soviet gas pipeline.

ARREST, CONFISCATION OF AMMUNITION REPORTED

AU041233 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Nov 82 p 8

[M.P. report]

[Text] Vranje, 1 Nov -- Workers of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs of the Bujanovac Communal Assembly have confiscated 3,000 revolver 7.65-mm cartridges in a Rekord passenger car driven by Avdidziki Isuf (42) of Veliki Trnovac, near Bujanovac.

Miodrag Dimic, investigating judge of Vranje District Court, has informed us that Avdidziki Isuf had recently acquired the ammunition from abroad and kept it in his house for some time. A few days ago he set off for Skopje in a borrowed passenger car with 3,000 cartridges. On the highway between Bujanovac and Skopje, officials of the Bujanovac Secretariat for Internal Affairs stopped the vehicle, searched it and found the ammunition, which was confiscated.

Isuf is being held in Vranje for investigation.